PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,615—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
14th Octr.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	6284	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	6294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	6294	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
16th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th "	PENINSULAR	6294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th "	PENINSULAR	6294	HIMALAYA	6808
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	6284	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	6294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	6294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	6284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR	6294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	6294	HIMALAYA	6808
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 9th October, 1905.

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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL
STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	28th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmaltz	11th Nov. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
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MAY 1st 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Merton Hall	4331	Prowse	16th Sep	28th Sep	12th Oct	17th Oct
A	City of Vienna	4972	Morrison	30th "	13th Oct.	25th "	30th "
B	Aston Hall	3627	*M'Fee	10th Oct.	23rd "	6th Nov	13th Nov
A	City of Bombay	4548	Snow	19th "	31st "	13th "	18th "

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

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KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time. Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	16 Oct. 9 a.m, P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	17 Oct. 5 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA	1700	Thurs.	19 Oct. 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	20 Oct. 8 a.m. Direct.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY, 17th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Koweit and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th Oct. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,993 tons, on or about 15th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

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12th October, 1905.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	G. Damianovich	1,260	20th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,295	5th Nov. "
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	5th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 300

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 3 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Oct. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	18th Nov. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th Dec. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 625	

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BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Oct. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolsito	17th Nov. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Hornby Road, No. 59.

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DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.
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30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
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1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do.	5	0

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FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
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VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc. or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

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DESSERT CHOCOLATES
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The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

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The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

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COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

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THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	23rd Oct.
* REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	6th Nov.
BUNDESRATH.....	2086	Ulrich	20th ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "HOHENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 13th October, 1905.

A BOON.

I HAVE JUST RETURNED from PALESTINE and am compelled out of gratitude to make known to whomsoever it may concern, Mr. MOHOMED TUBSI at Suez, Mr. MOHOMEDALLY HIDI at Port Said, and Mr. SOLOMON LEVY Horowitz at Jerusalem (Dragoman) had given me much useful assistance on my journey to Palestine and those requiring similar assistance might do well to use them. Their charges are moderate.

J. SHALLUM,
Water and Drge. Inspector.,
B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

Bombay, 12 Oct, 1905.

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GOREY'S
PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST
BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

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BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order
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NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
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THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON

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Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF VACANT LANDS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p. m. The right of temporary occupation of the vacant lands case Nos. 193-194 and 135 and Street Nos. 133, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, at Duncan Road,

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 13th October, 1905.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry.——WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in any, Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds and other Exportation Articles, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute Flour, Oil, and such other Mills. Have served for over 20 Twenty years, as Agent in charge, European Firms, Erected, and Dismantled Factories, Proficient to advise on new Stations, their improved Management, with other Industries and latest Machineries. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COTTON" care of "Bombay Gazette."

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it is were quite new. Mrs LALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

SPECIAL RARE BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc., at a moderate rate. All articles fresh and hence customers will not have a bad bargain. at Manockjee Patel's, 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Benga li's Girls' School, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocs Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bar. Grand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 1250 Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Pallipi and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers to ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photogrannhic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandvers, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denomination supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 5 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay. Established 1878.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17, Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

ASTHMA AND DIABETES

—are not incurable if treated with our Specifics. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively. H. Coondoo, Esq., Hooghly, writes :—"Your Specific for ASTHMA has cured my dying wife completely." W. E. HILL, Esq. Calcutta :—"Your ASTHMA specific has completely cured my attack. I tried several mixtures and cigarettes to no purpose before this." S. WILLIAM, Esq., Travancore, writes :—"For over fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from Chronic DIABETES; I tried a great many remedies yet I found no relief. As a last resort I sent for your Specific and was completely cured."

For particulars about our specifics for Nervous Debility and Female Diseases please address

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bowan House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Green's Mansion, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood diningroom, drawing-room, bed-room and office furniture of the latest design, glassware and crockery, best plated ware pictures, Hunk's table and hanging lamps, ebonized grand upright piano by Julius of Berlin in good order, Singers foot sewing machine in good order, large size mirror back sideboards and chiffoniers drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush Wimbride made glass door book cases, mirror double almira iron and brass double bedsteads, large size real Brussels carpets with borders old china and dresden jars and wall plates sets of Encyclopædia Britannica International Library of Famous Literature, set of 100 books John Lubbock and other books &c., the property of W. Stephens, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, cupboards, almyrah, dressing, washing and writing tables, chest of drawers, book shelves, bedstead, piano player with 20 rolls of music, &c.

1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe Royal Exchange London with gold watch guard.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 light dog cart.
1 rubber-tyred victoria by DeSouza in good condition with a bay waler gelding, about 15 hands, thoroughly reliable and regularly driven, goes in saddle, also with harness.
1 C. B. Chestnut mare 8 years goes well in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THIRD DONTAD CROSS LANE OR KHADACK STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 17th Instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction the below-mentioned landed property on the premises under instruction from Mr. N. C. Macleod, Receiver appointed by the High Court of judicature at Bombay, in Suit No. 398 of 1898 re-estate of Peerbhoy Damjee, the undermentioned property mortgaged with the late P. erbhoy Damjee, under the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground a measuring 116 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, be the same or more or less, registered in books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 130, New No. 7032 old Survey No. 347 and new Survey No. 2983, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Third Don Tad Cross Lane or Khadack Street in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 3055 and 1725, and street Nos. 29,138 and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Street commonly known as Dubra Gully, towards the west by the house of Moolji Dowraj, on or towards the north by the said Third Dontad Street, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver, at their office, No. 65, G. Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALE OF BATELLA FUTTAY KHARE.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of Haji Ali Mahomed Osmani and others, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 a. m., sell by Public Auction in the stream opposite the Chamar Godi.

The batella Futtay Khare, No. 4731, of 629 candies.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10 Queen's Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as sliding dining table, mirrored sideboard, dumbwalters, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble topped tables and teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, clothes presses, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, rich glassware and crockery, plated ware windproof lamps, rich table ornaments large Size Refrigerater by Treacher & Co. the property of Captain E. R. Foord.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 13th October, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Bartle Smith & Co. (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, one sliding dining table, drawing room, sofas and chairs, glass door almyrahs, marble-top dressing and wash hand tables, teakwood bedsteads, one iron safe with Chubb's lock, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets &c. &c., the property of a gentleman.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD NAGPADA CROSS LANE.

Suit No. 174 of 1905.

Haji Bargue ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

Yamabai ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi J. Thacker and and M. S. Captain, the Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 4th July, 1905 Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, on FRIDAY the 13th instant at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at old Nagpada Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixteen feet and three inches in breadth and forty-eight feet in length or thereabouts and bearing assessment No. 174 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 3183 and Street No. 61-63 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Adam Jooma, on the West by the property of Memon Abdul Rahim, on the North by the Old Nagpada Cross Lane aforesaid and on the South by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of Messrs. Muljee and Dharamsi attorneys for the said Receivers abovenamed at No. 9 Hornby Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1-30 P.M. sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

About 30 horses, suitable for hacks, harness, hunting, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m. at Government Telegraph Stores, Wari Bunder, a quantity of unserviceable wire posts, one lot of furniture and other stores, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES a quantity of Brass Pigs Gun Metal and Iron and a Brand new 14 H. P. Vertical Steamer engine etc. at the Castle Park Arsenal Fort behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer-in-charge Bombay, Arsenal Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place a large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of leather pieces, bags sand, common pawling, doosoote, old iron lot scrap, indicators pressure 1 spring, all appurtenances electric horse shoes Volunteers seamen coil resistance tools for Armourers, machines 1 prime mover engine steam vertical 14 H P gunmetal old pig brass, old brass pig copper old copper pig nickle pig etc

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th October, 1905.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A LARGE CHEMIST AND DRUGGISTS SHOP.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 509 of 1905.

Abdul Hussin Abdul Tyeb Mamajiwalla and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Dawoodbhoy Mahomedaly and another ..... Defendant

By order of Mr. Abdul Karum Abdool Hossein Mamajiwala the Receiver appointed herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 15th October 1905, at 1-30 p.m. and on successive days in small convenient lots the entire stock-in-trade of the defendants' shop at Abdul Rahman Street, consisting of a large stock of tinctures, salts, Pills, tabloids, salti ointments, drugs, chemicals, patent and proprietary medicines, thermometers by Hick's, measure glasses, mortars and pestles, pill tiles, pots, sick room requisites, shop furniture etc.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th October, 1905.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

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SOLE AGENTS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

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40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,01,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras.	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

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Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
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Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. " 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

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The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET
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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

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Colombo,	Sourabaya	Hankow
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Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. CLAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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Secretary.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Re. 2.

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A LARGE VACANT PIECE of valuable hilly ground at Tardeo suitable for building Chawls or Buffalo Sheds lying on the West of and close upon the Oriental Mills and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Karrimbhoy Allibhoy. It measures 5,550 Square Yards in area and bears Collector's New Survey No. 7074. For Plans and Particular's apply to

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Architect, No 1 Dalal Street, Fort.

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Well call over at once
A 1 Boots and shoes made to order at very moderate prices.
JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Neider of Vienna, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each,

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 11.

SECURITIES—

2 1/2 per cent. Consols	83 7-8	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	99 3-4	= + 1-4
3½-2 do. Indian Sterling Loans	81¼ 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	86 1 16	= — 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 7-16	= + 1-16
2 months hence	28	= + 1 16
Spot in New York	61 5/8	= + 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'16 1-2	= — 1
Berlin "	20'45 1-2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4'85 5-8	= + 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3-4 per cent	= — 1-8
6 " " "	3 3/4 per cent	= — 1 8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	3 1-8 per cent	= do

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,00

Rs. 5040	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 9'90	do	Bombay
Rs. 2'90	do	Madras

Rs. 63'10 at Is 4 1/32d.

Minimum rate received 8 per cent, average rate 16 03

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 26'90	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. nil	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras

Rs. 26'90 at Is 4 1/16d.

Minimum rate received 8 per cent. average rate 16'07

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 80,30,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 1,00,00,000

Extra allotments nil

TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef	19
" " Mutton	32

Tone of Auction firm.

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10-7 1-2 Oct. value Oct

RAPESEED—

Brown 36 1-4 O-N buyers firm

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 38 1-4 O-N done quiet but steady

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 8 11-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5·35 plus 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 9,000. Futures closed steady.

Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
5·28	5·32	5·36
+9	+10	+10
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·33	5·41	5·44
+10	+10	+10
April-May	May-June	June-July
5·46	5·48	5·50
+10	+10	+11

Receipts at U S Ports 51,000

Do last year 29,000

Exports to Great Britain 7,000

Do do Continent 30,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·25 + 5
Futures, month of Dec	9·91 + 6
Do do. March	10·11 + 6

A Advanced owing to reports of crop damage and expectation of a decrease in the movement.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 unchanged
Futures, month of Jan	1·01 + 4
Do, do. April	10·25 + 5
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 11th Oct. 1905 :—

Cotton	308 bales
Wheat	5,49 ,, owts.
Linseed	1,27 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	979 do
Gingelly seed	7·8 do
Poppyseed	248 do
Groundnuts	175 do
Castorseed	2,341 do
Rice	5,018 do
Myrabolloms	606 do
Cottonseed	2,018 do
Mowrasseed	1,056 do
Gram	2,675 do
Jeowar	121 do
Ajire	68 do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Stocks	quiet
Good Shewing; or	
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1/2 per cent Consols	83 7-8
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	86 1-16
Bar Silver	28 7-16

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.		1s. 4 9-32 to 5-16d.
Do, 6 do, do,		1s. 4 7-16
French Francs 3 do.	do.	170 3-4
Marcks 3 do,	do,	172 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		142
Shanghai 30 do,		197 1-2
Japan 30 do,		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98'11
1st Settlement 1st November	98'11
2nd do.	

Money Market. Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th Aug.	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th Sept	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quieter.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Sellers	6	10	0
Forward December suttah	7	0	0

RAPESEED.—Tone steady little doing

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	2	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	7	0	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	7	0	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready	27	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady no business doing

Howree Khandeish	39	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	36	8	0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready	4	13	0
White Pissy	4	14	(nominal) no stocks

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet but steady.

Estimated sales	8,000 bales
Imports	12,000 ,,

Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·26	5·30	5·34
—2	—2	—2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·37	5·39	5·42
—2	—2	—2
April-May	May-June.	June-July
5·44	5·46	5·48
—2	—2	—2

COTTON.—The local market is easier to-day, with more disposition to sell on the part of dealer. Business is limited as the enquiry has fallen off. At the close Suttah quotations are as follows :—

Bengals Fully Good, January..... Rs. 176 1-2

Broach M.-G. Good, March..... ,, 229

SPECIAL INDIAN PRODUCE LETTER.

Messrs. John Haddon and Co., writing from London on September 22nd, report as follows :—

Annatto Seed.—The market remains unchanged and small sales at 6 1-2d to 7d per lb have been made.

Beeswax.—In last week's sales there were 35 packages of East Indian offered but bought in. We quote for White wax £7-5 0 to £7-10-0 and for yellow £5-10-0 to £6-5-0 per cwt.

Cardamoms-Travancore.—In last week's sales there were 76 cases offered of which 66 cases sold. Bold medium palish at 1-2 medium palish 11 1-2d, medium and small 9d, small 8d, splits 8d to 8 1-2d.

Copra.—Market remains unchanged. There are Sellers of Malabar at £19 c.i.f. N.D.W. but Buyers ideas are not above £18-15 0.

Cinchona Bark.—At the sales held this week there was a better demand than on the previous occasion, but still competition was not over active Of 606 bales of East Indian offered 386 sold. Succirubra natural stem chips and shavings at 2 1-8d to 3 3-8d, and dusty at 1 3-4d, ordinary to fair root at 1 1-2d to 3 3-4d. Officinalis natural stem chips and shavings ordinary to good at 1 3-8d to 4 1-4d, branch at 1 5 8d to 2 3-8d, fair to good root at 3 3-8d to 4 7 8d Ledger natural stem chips at 2 1 8d to 5 3-8d, branch and twigs at 1d to 5 7-8d per lb. Of 113 bales of Ceylon offered all were sold Natural red stem chips at 2 3-4d, Ledger natural stem chips at 3 1-8d to 4 3-8d, and Twigs at 1 5-8d.

Cloves.—Market remains firm In this week's sales there were 412 bales Zanzibar offered of which 256 sold at dearer rates. Good fair at 6d, barely fair to fair at 5 5-8d to 5 3-4d, dark mixed dead at 5 1 4d. Of 34 bags of Seychelles offered, all sold at the following prices :—Good at 10 1-2d small dark at 9 1 4d, mostly dead at 4 3-4d to 4 7 8d, and headless at 4 3-4d. 9 bags stems sold at 1 7-8d. There have been sales for August-October and October-December shipment at 5 3-4d and January-March shipment at 5 7-8d For arrival October-December shipment sales have been made at 6 1 8d c.i.f. Delivered Weights.

Ginger.—Market remains unchanged. Of 50 bags Cochin washed offered in this week's sales, all sold at 18-6 to 19 for fair medium and small rather wormy.

Hemp.—The market remains quiet. In this week's sales there were offered 378 bales of Bombay, of which 69 sold at £9 to £14-15-0. Of 117 bales Jubbulpore 17 sold at £13 6 bales Dewghuddy sold at £11-10-0 to £15

Sisal.—Of 240 bales of Indian offered 88 sold at £19-10-0 to £22 5-0

Aloe Fibre.—There were also offered 131 bales, but taken out.

Isinglass.—The market remains firm. There was a quiet demand in this week's Auctions. Of 379 packages offered 125 packages sold. Kurrachee Leaf good pale were sold at 2-6 to 3, reddish to fair palish 2-3 to 2 5, dark red stout 1 9, thin dark and fatty 1 4, Bombay Tongue were sold for new fair palish 3-1 to 3 2, reddish to red and fatty 2 4 to 2-7, pickings 1-9 Purse good pale stout 1-3 to 1-5 middling to fair palish 10d to 1 1, ordinary 8d to 7d, Bladder good 2-10, thin to fair 1-8 to 2-2, Floats and Musca ordinary to fair 10d to 1-3.

Kapoc.—The market remains unchanged. We quote for good ordinary quality 4d per lb.

Lemon Grass Oil.—The market remains steady but quiet. We quote for good quality 8 1-4d per ounce. Buyers, however, are holding off.

Mace.—Market remains unchanged, 3 cases of Penang offered in this week's sales were bought in at 2-6 for good heavy pale reddish. West Indian 12 packages were offered and sold, good pale at 1-7, pale and reddish at 1-3 to 1-4, fair red at 1-1 to 1 2. Broken at 1 to 1-1.

Nutmegs.—The market remains unchanged. In this week's sales there were only 5 cases of Penang offered but bought in. 65s rather mealy and wormy at 2 ; 67s fair at 2 ; 80s at 1-3. Of 50 boxes Singapore offered only 4 sold, 79s defective at 5 1 79s sound were bought in at 1-3. Of 2 cases of Bombay offered 1 sold, 102s limed at 6d.

Pepper Black.—The market remains quiet. Of 160 bags Singapore offered only 10 sold, greyish to barely fair at 5 3-4d to 5 7-8d. There were also 42 bags Tellicherry Black pepper offered and sold at 6d to 6 1 8d. Also 175 bags fair Alleppy offered and bought in at 5 43-5d. We quote for Singapore January-March shipment at 5 5-8d.

White.—Market remains unchanged. In Auction there were 83 bags Singapore character offered and only 10 sold. Good at 9d. There have been sales of Singapore September shipment at 8 1 c.i.f. Delivered weights.

Rubber.—Market remains quiet. We quote for fine hard Para on the spot 5-7. In last weeks sales there were offered 181 packages of Ceylon and Straits, of which 140 sold. Ceylon—Fine biscuits at 6-2 to 6-4 dark at 6-4, rejections at 5 1 to 5 3. Scrap ordinary to good pale clean at 4 6 to 5-6. Straits—Fine large sheet at 6 3 1-2 to 6-4, fine biscuits at 6-3 to 6 3 3-4, dark sheet at 5-10, scrap ordinary to good clean at 3s 4 1-2 to 5-1

Senna.—In last weeks sales there were 1,352 bales Tinnivelly sold at mostly dearer rates. Medium to bold at 2 1-4d to 4d, common to small at 3 4d to 1d, pods at 1-2d to 1 1 4d.

Shells M. O. P.—In last week's sales there were 250 packages of Bombay offered of which 80 sold at previous rates. Thin medium 85, chicken 82-6 to 85, Oyster 60 to 65. Grubby pickings part good heavy 20 to 55 broken pieces 50.

Tortoise-shell.—In last week's sales there were offered 1,750 lbs of Zanzibar, and Bombay, which sold at good rates. Parts small and bold with plates fair to good dark mottle 21 to 27-6 defective pickings fair to good part heavy at 12-6 to 20 6, dozen ; thin and common 3 to 9, but there was offered 15 lbs and sold for dark heavy part scabby and burnt 6-6 to 9-6. 5 lbs of yellow-belly offered and sold, reddish and dark 13-6 to 14.

Tamarinds.—In last sales there were 100 barrels of East India offered but bought in at 8d. For Calcutta middling to fine black not stony we quote 7 to 8 Madras stony and inferior 3-6 to 4 6 per cwt.

Tea.—In this week's sales the supply of 44,444 packages was offered which met with a moderate demand consequently prices were irregular. There was more spirit in the bidding for good liquoring parcels, fine particularly selling at full to dearer rates. Coming to low medium and common grades the demand here was extremely slack, and where sold it was necessary to take a further decline. At the close of the week the general tone is firmar.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The 'Bombay Government Gazette' Oct. 12.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt C F Harold Assist Political Agent Second Grade passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 26th Sept.

Mr A D Younghusband I C S Commr in Sind has been allowed three weeks' furlough in continuation of the combined privilege leave and furlough granted to him on the 15th March. He has also been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H B Clayton I C S Assist Collector and Magc of the First Class in the district of Thana is empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr Balvant Govind Kelkar Mamlatdar taluka Karad and Magist of the Second Class in the district of Satara is invested with jurisdiction to try cases arising under section 62 of the Bombay Dist Police Act IV of 1890.

Mr Gulabdas Laldas Nanavati Acting First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Thana altered is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 500

Mr R S Tipnis B A LL B (Bom) Judge and Session Judge Thana is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days with effect from the 5th Oct.

Mr C C Dutt B A (Cal) I C S to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Thana during the absence on leave of Mr Tipnis or pending further orders.

Mr Karpurram Manmathram Mehta appointed First Class Third Grade Subordinate Judge :—Mr Temuras Navroji Sanjana to be Second Class Second Grade Subordinate Judge remaining seconded while in Foreign Service. Mr Manchhubhai Parsidas Dhoksi to be Second Class Second Grade Subordinate Judge vice Mr Chunilal Harilal Vakil and Mr Bhikaji Raghunath Mchendale to be Second Class Third Grade Subordinate Judge.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions vice Mr Gopal Anant Bhat retiring—Mr Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya to be Second Class First Grade Subordinate Judge, Mr Krishnaji Narayan Bhide to be Second Class Second Grade Subordinate Judge and Manilal Harilal Vakil to be Second Class Third Grade Subordinate Judge.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS SALT, OPIUM AND A'BKA'RI.

Mr W Alfrey A'bkari Inspector Bombay to be Wharfinger in the Customs Preventive Dept and Mr E M King Wharfinger in the Customs Preventive Dept to be A'bkari Inspector Bombay.

Messrs G H Belcham and W L Lake respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Colr of Salt Revenue Ratnagiri Range on the 25th Sept.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Annaji Ramchandra Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator Navapur Petha Khandesh Zilla is transferred to Nandurbar Taluka W D Khandesh Zilla with effect from 21st Sept.

Ganesh Mahadev Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator Nandurbar Taluka W D Khandes Zilla is transferred to Navapur Petha Khandesh Zilla with effect from 20th Sept.

Bhikaji Keshav Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator Parner Taluka Ahmednagar Zilla is granted privilege leave from 12th Sept to 11th Oct inclusive and Candidate Rangnath Chimnaji Mule is appointed to act for him.

Mr Damodar Ramchandra Probationary Assist Supdt of Vaccination Presidency Circle Bombay is confirmed in his appointment with effect from 21st March 1904.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

A'zam Amratlal Jatanlal acting Head Karkun in Viramgam Taluka a Magiste of the Third Class in the Ahmedabad Dist is invested with the following additional powers :—(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetition of nuisances, (2) Power to make orders under section 144, (3) Power to hold inquests, and (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon Police reports.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASEY—October 7, at Abbottabad, the wife of C O'C Casey, MWS, of a son

COVENTRY—October 5, at Puss Bengal, the wife of Bernard Coventry, of a daughter

MANTELL—October 4, at Naini Tal the wife of Major P R Mantell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a son

SAMS—October 7, at Simla, the wife of H A Sams ,ICS, of a son

DEATHS.

DEJPAZZI—October 4, at the Convent Jesus Marie. Simla Feast of St Francis of Assisi, dearly loved and respected Rev Mother Mary Magdalen de Pazzi (Dwyer)

MACDONALD—September 23, at Peshawar, from diptheria. Bonald H MacDonald, Unattached List, son of J M MacDonald, 95 Harley Street, London W, aged 21 years

RAMSEY—September 10, suddenly of heart-failure, the Rev Allan Ramsey, Indian Services (retired list), aged 64 years

RATHBONE—October 1, at Kohat, from enteric fever, Cecil Edmond Rathbone, Lieutenant. Royal Artillery, aged 24 years

THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH

is the first essential to the enjoyment of life. Whatever your ailments may be there will always be found an antidote.

Kemp and Co.. Ltd., have always on hand a very large and well-assorted stock of everything in the Pharmacopœia.

Their widespread reputation for PURITY and RELIABILITY easily mark them as first in the land for all that is just as you expect it in the field of medicines and Drugs.

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If you will sent for a complete Price List you will find it a useful thing to have in the house.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m, Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water, 1-20m., 11-45a. Low water, 4-55m., 5-12a.

Monthly general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, at 5-20 p.m. at Anjuman Hall.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS IN BOMBAY.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION DISMISSED.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor at the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by the Hon. Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, moved, on a notice of motion, that the rule taken out by Mr. W. Bingham against the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation of Bombay, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be restrained by injunction from granting the concession for tramway and electric lighting purposes to any person or persons other than himself or his nominees, should not be discharged with costs, and why Mr Bingham's suit in relation thereto should not be also dismissed. In support of the motion the Hon. Mr. Scott read the affidavit of Mr. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, in which it was stated that the Corporation had a perfectly good defence and that by the publication of the reports about the rule in the newspapers, the Corporation was much prejudiced. Had the rule been prosecuted, it would have been able to show very good cause. The rule had not been served on the Corporation, although it had been taken out so long ago as on 31st July last; it had not been drawn up even. The learned counsel then read the correspondence in the matter. It began with a letter from Messrs Payne and Co. solicitors to Mr. Bingham, who had addressed the Commissioner on 22nd July last; and ended with a letter from the same firm of solicitors dated the 6th instant, in which they denied the right and title of the Corporation and the Commissioner to attend in Court, or to incur unnecessary expense; but they agreed on behalf of Mr. Bingham to have the rule discharged by consent, without obtaining any order as to costs. They also consented to get the suit dismissed under a similar condition. In this connection, Mr. Scott cited authority to show that costs could be imposed on the party not prosecuting a rule, and that the opposite party was entitled to have its costs in an abandoned rule.

Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, appeared to argue against the notice. Counsel said the position had been made much clear by the letter of the 6th instant, the reason why Mr. Bingham had applied for the rule was that he wanted to save and protect himself from liability to obtain an indemnity. When applying for the rule, counsel had mentioned this point to the Court. Subsequent negotiations were carried on in England; Mr. Bingham had been properly indemnified; he had got all he wanted; he was acting all along as an agent and a trustee. In these circumstances, Counsel did not raise any objection to his learned friend's application to dismiss the suit, nor to the discharge of the rule. The whole question was, had they the right to come in now and say that the rule should be discharged with costs? Till the rule was served upon them they were not called upon to do anything. The rule had not been drawn up, and they had no legal right to have it set aside. As to the suit, ordinarily it would be set down on the board in its proper time, and then who knew but that Mr. Bingham might appear, and probably urge what he had to say on the concession. But Messrs. Payne and Company had agreed to the dismissal of the suit also. As Mr. Payne had said no notice having been given, they were not harmed by it. Let the rule be discharged, but at their own costs, and not Mr. Bingham's. Mr. Strangman applied that the defendants should pay the costs of that day.

His lordship, in disposing of the matter, said that upon the reading of the affidavits and correspondence it appeared that the only question now remaining was in regard to the costs of the rule for it had been admitted that the suit should be dismissed and the rule discharged. Mr. Strangman had contended that since the rule was never served upon the defendants, or was never drawn up for service, no cause of action so to say, had accrued to the defendants; but it was a doubtful position. A public body like the Bombay Corporation was not bound to allow a rule of this kind which was advertised in the local newspapers, to remain indefinitely hanging over their heads; but they would challenge the parties to establish their contention or to abandon it. If the Court was right so far, then the next step was an easy one to take. The rule could not stand on in this way, and the defendants would be within their rights to apply for its discharge, and to ask why they should suffer costs of an unreal and unsupportable rule? The result was that the plaintiff must bear the costs of the rule. The rule was discharged; the suit was also dismissed.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Sir Phirozshah M Mehta, presiding.

DRAFT OF ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE NEW VICEROY.

It was proposed by Mr. F. C. Harrison and seconded by Dr. N. N. Katrak that the following report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to draft an address of welcome to the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Minto, Viceroy Designate, on his arrival in Bombay to assume the office of Governor-General of India, be approved and adopted, and the Municipal Secretary be requested to intimate to Government, to the Political Department and to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, the wish of the Corporation to present the address to his Lordship on his arrival in Bombay :—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 2737 dated the 11th September 1905, to draft the address of welcome, to be presented by the Corporation to the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto Viceroy Designate on his arrival in Bombay to assume the Office of Governor-General of India beg to submit the following draft address for the Corporation's approval :—

"To the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot-Murray Kynynmound, Earl of Minto. G. C. M. G., LL. D., &c., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Designate.

"May it please Your Lordship.—It is the pleasant duty of the President and Members of the Corporation of the City of Bombay to address words of respectful greeting and cordial welcome to the coming Viceroy. Seven years ago, Lord Elgin left us, one of a noble Scotch family that impelled by the fascination which the East exercises over great men has given within four decades a father and a son to guide the destinies of this Empire. Doubtless it is this same fascination and an inherited sympathy, acting the more strongly after a century of repression that has brought to us to fill the same high office the great grandson of Sir Gilbert Elliott first Earl of Minto, Landor could have desired no more congenial theme for his imaginative pen than that of Sir Gilbert Elliot and Your Lordship comparing experiences of travel. Sir Gilbert left England in the frigate Modeste, and after a short stay in the noble harbour of Table Bay, finally reached after four months spent at sea, the flat coast line of Madras on a sweltering day in June. There the mind's eye sees him swung hazardously from the yard arm into a leaky surf boat,—lifted thence in the wake of a receding wave by willing and unceremonious hands, and dropped somehow on to the beach to receive in State, amidst a company of officials in court dress and a soldiery in the brave uniforms of the time of Wellington, a loyal address from the citizens of Madras. It would perhaps savour of vanity were we, the inhabitants of this beautiful and stately City, to dilate on the other side of the picture that of your Lordship's arrival but we pray you to believe that our welcome accorded under the advanced conditions of modern life, is not less sincere than that of the olden time.

"So far we have dwelt on the contrast afforded by this striking connection of your Lordship's family with the history of our country, but there is a feature which we trust will be common to both administrations,

"Sir Gilbert Elliot came to India when the country has been suffering for years from internecine struggles between the various races striving for mastery and after an abortive belief that stateside peace lasting throughout his rule the warfares still by his moderation and wise conciliation recommenced more fiercely than ever. War within our boundries is no longer a contingency to be reckoned with, but civil tranquillity and contentment demand the exercise of the same qualities as distinguished your forefather and that in this sense peace and prosperity will endure under your rule is our confident expectation.

"It is interesting to note that some of the same problems confront us as were present in your great-grandfather's time. The first attempts to reform the Police and to centralize the methods of Government were made by him, and their initiation reveals alike his humanity and political sagacity.

"We do not propose on this occasion to approach Your Lordship with an expression of our needs or to sadden the first hour spent by you in our midst with the tale of the suffering engendered by the ever present spectre of plague.

"It but remains with us to welcome the gracious lady and her daughter, who accompany you, to wish them all happiness and to express confidence that in their sojourn amongst us they will take a warm and sympathetic interest in the well-being of the women of India."

THE ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved and Dr. Sukhia seconded and it was resolved that the Commissioner be requested to report whether the action of the Executive Engineer in (a) disapproving proposed Building or work without prescribing terms subject to which the building or work may be deemed to be approved by him as required by Section 240 (1) of the Municipal Act; and (b) in prohibiting the height of buildings to more than 1½ times the width of the street even in cases that do not fall within the provisions of Section 348, and in applying this limit indiscriminately to sites previously built upon and not previously built upon, was in accordance with the provision of the Municipal Act.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, Oct. 9.

Saturday, the 7th instant, being the Dassera holiday, festivities and rejoicings were the order of the day throughout the whole town and people from the districts also came to view the state procession.

The procession started in the evening at sunset from the palace. His Highness Sir Jasvantsingh Bahadur K. C. I. E. the Raja Sahib riding on the State Elephant beautifully coloured and adorned with the Dewan Sahib sitting behind him. H. H. the Heir-Apparent Dilipsingh Sahib rode on horseback in front of the elephant. The following state officers were accomodated in carriages :—Mr. Bhagvantsingh the Thaker Sahib of Kotada, Mr. Ikbalzaman Bahadur of Banda, the sub-judge, Mr. Hari Narayanji, the Private Secretary, Mr. Samaldas the Medical officer and Mr. Baxi Lalsingji the Treasury Officer and several others. Jagirdars from the districts took part in the Savari. The procession having reached the temple of Goddess Kalka, offerings were made and the religious ceremonies having been performed the Savari went on and stopped at the Victoria Tank. Here salutes of guns were fired in honour of the occasion, spurious Ravan was killed and pyrotechnics and Mag-zines were let off.

The procession returned to the palace at about half past nine, when again fire works were let off.

His Highness the Heir-Apparent will leave this for Ajmer to join the Mayo College after the Dassera vacation on the 15th inst. He will be accompanied by the guardian Mr. Bhagvantsingji, the Kotada Thakur Sahib and the Paivate tutor. Weather is very warm during the day time. The nights are delightfully cool and pleasant. There is no indication of rain at all. It seems the Indra Raja is not going to favour us anymore with more water.

The Temperature in the morning is 81 Fahr. and that in the evening varies from 80 to 89 degrees. People are sowing wheat and gram in their fields.

H. H. Sir Jasvantsingji Bahadur Knight is to go to Ajmer about the 19th inst to take part in the deliberations of the Mayo College working committee.

The second Prince Bharatsingji Sahib, who is the Raja Sahib of Moolthan under Dhor is expected here from Moolthan in a couple of days. He went direct to Moolthan from the Mayo College to preside at the Dassera Festivities there. His Highness will also go back to Ajmer with the Sailana Rajkumar Sahib. It is understood that His Excellency Lord Curzon the Viceroy will be in Indore for a couple of days about the second or third of November next. His Excellency will perform the foundation ceremony of the New Daly College. The Central India Chiefs are expected to assemble there on the occasion.

GOVERNMENT BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of—

	Rs.
September 1903	14,04,47 000
September, 1904	17,91 45 000
September, 1905	16,97 82 000

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A GIRL'S MARRIAGE TO A DAGGER.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of an appeal by Government in a case against Ganu Atme Deoli and his sister Kashi Atme Deoli who were charged before Mr. D. M Patwardhan, first class Magistrate of Deogad in February last, with having disposed of a minor girl Gokale, under the age of sixteen years, with an immoral intent, but were acquitted. Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused were charged, under section 372 of the Indian Penal Code, with having disposed of a minor girl Gokale, who was under the age of 16 years, by performing the "Shej" ceremony, knowing it to be likely that she might be employed for an immoral purpose after sunset on the 2nd January last. Accused No 1 was a brother of accused No. 2, Kashi, and the girl Gokale was the latter's daughter. On the 2nd January last, after sunset, the "Shej" ceremony of Gokale was performed by garlanding a dagger, which was supposed to be the husband, after the recitation of certain incantations by the Bhats. In the morning invitations were given to the villagers. The people assembled in the temple of Pavnai. The complainant in the case, the police patel, said he told the mother of Gokale not to perform the "Shej" ceremony, as Gokale was a minor. He said he was not present for the "Shej" ceremony though other witnesses stated he was. Other witnesses stated that, at the proper time according to the custom at the performance of marriage ceremonies, a cloth was held up between the dagger, i.e., the bridegroom, and Gokale, i e., the bride; incantations were repeated; and the dagger was garlanded. Then the procession went to the temple of Pavnai, where other ceremonies were gone through. The witnesses for the prosecution, said Mr. Patwardhan, proved that the Shej ceremony was performed on the 2nd January. Both the accused admitted that they performed the 'Shej' ceremony of the girl Gokale; and it was proved and admitted that she was a minor. The next question, the Magistrate said was whether the performance of the 'Shej' ceremony was by itself an offence, or whether a knowledge that the minor might be employed for immoral purposes was essential, and if so, whether this had been made out. The accused did not admit that they knew that the girl would be employed for immoral purposes. It was alleged that the 'Shej' ceremony was performed to save the "watan." It was in evidence that "Shej" is a bar to marriage, as it is recorded as a marriage, with the dagger. Then the girl becomes Bhavin and has to perform temple service. There was no positive evidence said the magistrate, that the accused in this case had a criminal intent; it was not proved that Bhavins lived immorally; on the contrary; there was evidence showing that Bhavins kept connection with one 'Yajman," i e protector, and were excommunicated if suspected of having connection with another. After referring to several similar cases cited in the Law Reports, the magistrate remarked that there was no evidence here to show that Bhavins led an immoral life. On the contrary there was evidence to show that, if a Bhavin kept connection with a man of the lower caste, she was excommunicated; that a Bhavin had connection with one "Yajman" or protector; that she occupied the position of a kept mistress; that the 'Shej' ceremony was intended to save the "watan"; and the girl's mother Kashi, accused No. 2 was excommunicated and debarred from performing temple service For these reasons, the magistrate held that the accused did not know it to be likely that Gokale would be employed for immoral purpose and that this was a necessary ingredient of the offence. The two accused were therefore acquitted.

In the argument of the appeal before their lordships, it was urged that the order of acquittal was contrary to law and the weight of the evidence in the case. It was admitted that the girl Gokale was a minor under 13 years, and that a Shej ceremony incidental to her dedication was performed on her by the two accused. It was admitted likewise that the ceremony debarred the girl from a lawful marriage, and was the life she was expected to lead was that of a kept mistress. It was further proved that a girl who became a Bhavin led an immoral life. The magistrate erred in making a distinction between concubinage and professional immorality, and in holding that the former was no within the mischief which section 372 of the Penal Code seeks to provide against. He erred also in attaching any weight to the plea that the 'Shej' ceremony was performed with the view of securing some watan lands. Such a plea, even if true, could be no excuse for the commission of an offence. The magistrate ought to have held on the evidence that the accused must have known that by submitting the minor to a ceremony which debarred her from marriage, they exposed her to degradation and made it almost certain that she would be employed for immoral purposes.

Their lordships reversed the order of acquittal and sentenced both the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL PROSECUTION.

AT the Bombay High Court Appellate Side yesterday, Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty heard arguments in the appeals filed by Girjashankar Narsiram against Gopalji, Gulabbhai, and the cross-appeal filed by the latter against the former. They arose out of two suits in

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1905.

JAPANESE CAVALRY.

SOME time ago the "Times'" special correspondent with General Nogi wrote of the Cavalry in the Russo-Japanese war, remarking on its utter and astonishing ineffectiveness. The Russian Cavalry outnumbered that of Japan by about six to one, but could achieve nothing being armed with rifle and bayonet, whilst the poor quality of the horses was the chief defect of the Japanese. Since then he has written further of the mounted branch of our ally's army. He thinks little of Japanese ideas of horsemastership. Their horses appeared to suffer from chronic indigestion, whilst the cavalryman's ideas of what means comfort for a horse were frequently opposed to common-sense. During a halt horses were allowed to stand in a burning sun or a biting wind, heads tied high in the air, girths unloosed, generally suggesting the acme of discomfort. In their stalls the horses by continual pawing, "as if in protest at their treatment," wore a deep hole in which with weight thrown on to the forelegs they were allowed to stand all day, tied up so that they could not move. Nevertheless, the correspondent is forced to admit that the Japanese exercised very great judgment in their treatment of horses otherwise, and he repeats the statement, he made whilst with General Kuroki, in regard to transport horses, that they acted on the principle which a prudent man adopts in regard to his income —that of living within it. They asked a horse to do only that which was easily within his compass. They loaded him, not with what he could pull on the level road, but with what he could drag up a steep mountain pass without inducing serious fatigue. These remarks, he repeats, practically sum up the Japanese treatment of horses. A continual regard for the capacity of the animals and care never to exceed that capacity resulted in an economy in remounts "that makes one blush for our own extravagance in South Africa, despite our vaunted knowledge of horseflesh."

Luck seems to attend the Japanese in everything they undertake and it makes no exception in regard to their horseflesh. The unvarying food of the Japanese horse throughout the war was barley uncrushed and unboiled. Though so terribly scouring this food caused the Japanese horse no apparent discomfort. It kept in wonderful condition, with a good coat, bright eyes and arched neck. On service he was fed twice a day, cavalrymen deciding that as a midday meal is always uncertain in the field it is better to accustom him to do without. Shoeing is carefully attended to, but the hoofs of Japanese horses are usually contracted and feet caused more trouble than anything else. Horses were usually allowed to stand in water near a cavalry camp. A good deal of this might have been obviated in the stable by keeping the ground level and applying wet bandages after long journeys on hard ground. Though the forelegs of Japanese horses are usually very close together there was very little brushing. No disease manifested itself, and after fifteen months in the field only fifty per cent. of remounts were required. Japanese cavalry is not numerically strong, but it is shown to possess many important advantages over the mounted branch of other services. It is an entirely independent body, always ready to take the field in complete units which are not liable to depletion by any of the necessities which arise in the British cavalry. The divisions being amply provided with mounted men within their own organisations, there is no necessity to split up the cavalry into detachments, the result being that actual strength of the Japanese cavalry always remains what it purports to be on paper. The Japanese recognise that the duties of a cavalryman require higher intelligence than is demanded of an infantry man. Consequently the cavalry is composed of better class men. Brains alone are not considered sufficient, says the "Times" correspondent. Good family and careful up-bringing are deemed essential, the result being that the Japanese cavalry is officered by men of character and intelligence—the type most likely to serve their country best in circumstances where nerve and self-reliance are frequently tried They are armed with sword and rifle, the latter slung on the back, a method which has been found exceedingly tiring. They are not very proficient at musketry, but they will hereafter devote more attention to it, as they also will to the more careful training of cavalry as fighting men, a branch of duty which has been somewhat neglected.

It is as scouts that the Japanese Cavalry excel. They patrolled and reconnoitred the enemy's country with daring and spirit on many occasions and the special correspondent gives many instances when he turns from the discussion of the training and organisation of the cavalry to their performances during the war. He tells how a reconnoitring troop under the command of a youthful subaltern penetrated three hundred miles into the enemy's country, and destroyed the railway line, following up the escapade eighty miles further on by destroying the Sungari supply depot. The party then made off to rejoin the main body. After a few days' rest to refresh the horses they made another dash for the railway line in the direction of Changtufu. The enemy was scouring the country and they encountered a body of three hundred of the enemy. The Japanese party was only fifty strong. "It looked like the finish of the patrol," writes the correspondent. "Every man said his prayers and then prepared to provide himself in Paradise with as much Russian company as possible. After a brisk fight the Russians retired to another position, evidently under the impression that the Japanese were in considerable force. The party now made off, soon to be followed by the Russians who had quickly found out their mistake. Further fighting, in which the Japanese held a strong position, resulted in the retirement of the enemy and the escape of the patrol." This is but one of many thrilling adventures of the Japanese cavalry patrols. In sixty-two days one marched 1,160 miles with a loss of eight men and seven horses. Another patrol in a single night laid six mines of a hundred slabs of dynamite each, defeated a squadron of Cossacks and blew up the Kundulan railway bridge, sixty feet long, following up the escapade the following morning by dispersing three squadrons of Russian cavalry and capturing a gun which they carried through two hundred miles of country swarming with the enemy. Before they reached the main body at Mukden they had burnt a convoy of sixty wagons and cut the railway line. That the Japanese cavalry has the right personnel is indisputable. Before the country next engages in war it will have remedied the defects of the branch as a fighting force, and we shall find them better mounted and highly trained to discharge all the duties that may be required of them.

LUNACY IN ENGLAND.

So much has been heard during the earlier months of the year about physical degeneration and allied topics that the returns issued by the Commissioners come rather as an additional blow emphasising facts which have been already stated. The returns show that the ratio of certified lunatics to population is still rising, not so fast as it was a few years ago, although the increase in 1904 was 2,630. Though this is less by 14 than the average annual increase of the past five years it is greater by 55 than the average since 1896. These figures, even admitting of some qualification, are disquieting. A small increase in the number of lunatics is not necessarily an indication of the same increase of lunacy. Much is accounted for by the readiness with which people, who were formerly either neglected or not sent to work houses are now sent to asylums. Of the certified lunatics of England something like 91 per cent are paupers and there are less facilities for these escaping vigilance than formerly, which accounts for a part of the increase in the number certified. The change has both a good and a bad side. It may occasionally mean that those sent to asylums are deprived of a certain amount of happiness by the restraint put upon them, but it is altogether beneficial for the mental and moral hygiene of the general community, and so the good effects far outweigh the bad. Allowing for this greater readiness to place lunatics under the care of properly constituted authorities, there still remains the fact that lunacy is on the increase and that one in every two hundred and eighty-five persons is certified to be insane.

To obtain these figures is far more easy than to analyse them. Medical science knows that of two patients, seemingly exactly similar when in sound mental health, one becomes insane through strain, the other from stagnation. Drink, vice, overstrain, all have their quota of victims in the asylums, while a large amount of insanity is conclusively proved to be congenital. The problem remaining is to what extent is heredity, the primary cause of insanity at present attributed to the more direct causes, or in other words to what extent is vice, a primary cause of insanity and to what extent the extra weight which swings down the beam of the balance. It would be thought that the best place to seek for this information would be in large towns. As a matter of fact, however, the statistics of large urban districts are singularly confusing. London has a high and a steadily increasing lunacy rate ; Liverpool, which in its labour conditions more closely resembles London than any other English town, has a low rate. The highest rate of lunacy to population is found in the most thinly populated rural districts. To no small extent, this is considered due to frequent and close intermarriage, but stagnation of brain and inadequate dietary claim their share of the cause. One of the most interesting features of the Commissioners' report is a map diagram. From this there is little or no doubt that alcohol brain-poisoning has to answer for an enormous amount of certified lunacy and from the ethical point of view it matters little or nothing whether it be the primary cause or the final impetus. From the scientific point of view the value of the distinction is, however, of the greatest possible moment. If it be clearly proved that alcohol is a primary factor in the majority of the cases described as its victims, then assuredly there is more point to the arguments of the advocates of compulsory temperance, but on the other hand if it be but the last straw to disturb the equilibrium of a latently diseased brain, the cure lies in greater vigilance of the certifying authorities and in stringent measures to prevent those suspected of a tendency towards insanity, or known to be members of families in which insanity is known to exist, from unrestrainedly propagating their species, The point for the authorities to consider is whether latent insanity predisposes to alcoholism or excessive alcoholism brings about insanity. An increase in insanity is the greatest difficulty with which upholders of national well-being have to contend, and it is in the answer to the questions put forward by the figures of the Lunacy Commissioners' report that will be found the answer to the more popular questions, "Are we degenerating, and if so, how is it to be prevented ?"

'TIS TRUE, 'T IS PITY !

We have no fault to find with our contemporary, trying to minimise the effects of its violent emotions, any more than we have with the servant girl who pleaded that her baby was "such a little one." But it is no use playing the ostrich and imagining that closing its eyes and driving its head deep down into the sand will get rid of the hard facts which surround it. It should at the outset, have remembered Shakespeare's lines : "The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven ; And, as imagination bodies forth the forms of things unknown, the poet's pen Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothings A local habitation and a name." It is always wise to ensure that a newspaper poet is thoroughly tame and even then to abstain from giving to his effusions the editorial hallmark. Now that it is too late and the 'airy nothings" have been given "a local habitation and a name," it is useless endeavouring to deny responsibillty for popular misconception —and misconduct. The statements our contemporary fixes on to an up-country journal and endeavours in vain to contradict, are all in strict accordance with fact. The allegation that "barring the temporary outbreak" at the Phœnix Mill there have been "no disturbances of a definite kind" except that "brief scuffle" at the Adamji Peerbhoy mill may be counted as such, reads somewhat quaintly, when on the very next page it is recorded that twelve operatives of the Standard Mill were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment for being members of an unlawful assembly. We presume that was all, "moonshine" too. The assertion that Superintendent Walton fired a revolver to frighten the crowd our local contemporary believes to be wholly untrue. It could very easily have verified the statement by reference to the Police headquarters, next door but one. But, it must be remembered that no other newspaper ever connected the name of Superintendent Walton with the firing of the shot The turning of a hose on a crowd was nothing untoward we presume, but merely a little pleasantry, enjoyed as much by those who had an involuntary soaking as by those who employed that effectual means of dispersing a potentially dangerous gathering. We imagined our contemporary was proud of its achievements and would, instead of trying so modestly to belittle them, at all events have given them the prominence they deserve. We may add we fully believe that if our contemporary were asked "Were those statements really imaginary ?" like M. Delcasse, he would smile and beg the interviewer not to ask him any more.

THEIR Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales leave Bombay from the Grant Road railway station on the 14th November, and will travel by the B. B. and C. I. Railway to Indore via Baroda and Ratlam and not by the G. I. P. Railway via Khandwa.

HIS Excellency Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Bombay by special train yesterday morning from Deolali and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival was private. His Excellency visited the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, yesterday evening. This morning he inspects the troops at Colaba, and 113th Light Infantry at Marine Lines. His Excellency leaves Bombay by special train from Colaba railway station at 9-15 (local time) this morning for Sachin, Surat, and Baroda Lord Kitchener arrives in Poona on Wednesday morning and remains till Thursday evening staying at Magdala House.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Persia" left Aden at 2 p.m. yesterday and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 5 a.m. on Tuesday next.

ANXIETY is growing in Manchester at the Calcutta boycott. No orders have been received for some time.

M. DELCASSE has denied the assertions attributed to him as having emanated from him but refused to deny the facts.

CAPTAIN CRUDDAS has been appointed one of the Inspectors of Chinese on the Rand.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the homeward Mails of the 7th instant, arrived at Aden at 2 a. m., on October 12.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Marmora, with the outward Mails of the 6th instant, left Suez at 7 a.m., on October 12.

IT has now been arranged that the manœuvres for the Prince of Wales will take place within an area ten miles north of Rawalpindi. This will facilitate the concentration of troops for the grand parade.

THE training manuals entitled "Frontier Warfare" and "Bush Fighting" are being revised, and when the revision of the English originals has been completed, vernacular translations will be published of such portions as concern the native ranks.

A FRONTIER correspondent writes:—It is considered likely here that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales may venture beyond Peshawar to have a look at the famous Khyber Pass. A bungalow at Landikotal is, at any rate, being put in order for their possible reception.

THE approximate traffic return of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21·59 miles open) for the week ending 7th October 1905, were Rs. 1,805, being an increase of Rs. 925 than the corresponding week of last year. The total receipt from 1st January to 7th October 1905, amount to Rs. 1,79,230 being an increase of Rs. 51,474 over the corresponding period of last year.

THE Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., has received a letter from Mr. Nugardas Purshottam Honorary Secretary of a public meeting held in September last at Singapore of the residents of Bombay residing there for the purpose of trade, forwarding a draft on the French Bank for Rs. 807 being total sums subscribed to by the gentlemen to be paid to the Congress Committee in aid of the Indian National Congress.

AT the High Court yesterday, on the application of the Hon. Mr. Scott, on behalf of the Bombay Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor discharged with costs a rule nisi taken out by Mr. W. Bingham, requiring the former to show cause why they should not be restrained by injunction from granting the concession for tramways and electric light purposes to any person or persons other than himself or his nominees. Mr. Bingham's suit was also dismissed.

IN acknowledging the letter of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, proposing a permanent increase in the staff of the Allahabad High Court, the Local Government states that the recommendation made at the Conference of Indian Chambers in January last, that a special court should be created at Allahabad for the disposal of commercial cases is now under the consideration of the Government and the High Court. The Judges of the High Court have promised that the question will be considered by them on the re-opening of the Court after the vacation, and the present letter of the Upper India Chamber will also be laid before them at the same time.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Oct. 11, was 646, giving a death-rate of 39·46 per annum per thousand as against 43·55 the corresponding period of last year, and 48·81, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 60 died from fevers; 26, plague ; 5, measles ; 1, leprosy ; 56, phthisis ; 41, diseases of the nervous system ; 164, affections of the respiratory organs ; 27, diarrhœa ; 11, dysentery ; 57, still-born ; 90, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 27 ; Brahmin, 18 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Bhattia, 4 ; Hindu of other caste, 268, Hindu low caste, 89 ; Musalman, 135 ; Parsee, 19, Jew 3 ; Native Christian, 14, Eurasian, 2 ; European, 5 ; Negro-African, 3 ; and other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 407 as against 520, the corresponding period of last year and 365 the average over the past five years.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

GEORGE MACDONALD, whose death took place at Sagamore, Ashstead, Surrey, was a compound of Highland birth and Lowland education. He was descended from the ill-fated Macdonalds of Glencoe. Two of his ancestors fought on the losing side at Culloden. One of them, who had been blinded in the battle but contrived to escape from further punishment, settled at Portsoy, on the shores of the Moray Firth, and there reared a family. Tradition records that the blind Highlander was noted in all the country round as a famous piper. Later the family moved to Huntly, in Aberdeenshire, where George Macdonald's grandfather exercised the double trade of farmer and banker. The late novelist's father confined himself to farming, but it was at the bank, in the present Bogie-street, of Huntly that George Macdonald was born in 1824. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm. Among the chief formative influences on his character he used to reckon the teaching and example of his father and his grandmother. The former was described by a contemporary as a singularly handsome man, and noted for the sweetness and chivalry of his disposition—qualities which his son inherited to the full. The grandmother is known to a far wider circle than she ever moved in by the genius of the "laddie" whom she taught and chastened. The early chapters of his seventh novel reflect her severe virtues ; "our grandmother will be known," Macdonald once said "as long as 'Robert Falconer' is read." Old Mrs. Macdonald was the original of Robert Falconer's grandmother—"a woman," as an unsympathetic critic once said, "in whom the detestable creed of Calvinism had wrought its almost inevitable results." Like Macaulay, Macdonald might have said, "After the strictest sect of our religion was I brought up a Pharisee." Nominally his parents belonged to the sect of the Congregationalists, but practically they were rigid Calvinists of the type that Macdonald has drawn, with equal sympathy for their virtues and comprehension of their defects, in so many of his books. But in his father even the strictest Calvinism was unable to kill the Celtic mysticism and the human sympathy that he transmitted in fuller measure to his son. In a few simple lines Macdonald has indicated the nature of the teaching that had most effect on him—

Once more I paced the fields
With him whose love had made me long for God—
So good a father that, needs must, I sought
A better still, Father of him and me.

Another passage from a still more directly autobiographical poem will serve to indicate the more worldly influences that formed his mind :—

The boy knew little ; but he read old tales
Of Scotland's warriors till his blood ran swift,
As charging knights upon their death-career.
He chanted ancient tunes till the wild blood
Was charmed back into its fountain-well,
And tears arose instead. That poet's songs,
Whose music ever more recalls his name,
His name of waters babbling as they run,
Rose from him in the fields among the kine
And met the skylark's, raining from the clouds.
But only as the poet-birds he sang—
From rooted impulse of essential song.
The earth was fair—he knew not it was fair ;
His heart was glad—he knew not it was glad ;
He walked as in a twilight of the sense.

From the farm at Huntly young Macdonald went to King's College, that stately fabric of the sixteenth century which has since been welded with its sister foundation into the University of Aberdeen, and

Four years long his life swung to and fro,
Alternating the red gown and blue coat,
The garret study and the wide-floored barn,
The wintry city and the sunny fields.

He helped to support himself, in the frugal Scottish way, by taking pupils, while he was studying for his own degree, and did not disdain to help on the farm in the long summer vacation. A contemporary at Aberdeen describes him as a very handsome lad, very punctilious about his dress, but not specially distinguished as a scholar. The physical delicacy which hampered but did not shorten his life was already conspicuous and it was a flight from east winds as well as from Scottish Calvinism that sent him, when his mind was assured that he had a call to the ministry, to study at the Independent College at Highbury—never to return to his native land except as a visitor. After passing through the usual course, he was called to the pastorate of Trinity Congregational Church at Arundel in 1850. This enabled him to marry the lady to whom he had already engaged himself, a Miss Powell of Hampstead with whom he lived very long and happily. His brief residence at Arundel was rather a failure, though his personal popularity and pastoral care of his flock were undoubted. One of his successors says:—The tall form, the blue and dreamy eyes, the full beard, the long hair—the appearance at once weird and winning—was a familiar sight in the streets, and the older inhabitants delight to recall how to something of the knighterrant he added true chivalry, tenderness for suffering, scorn of insincerity, and strong love of right. But his theological doctrines which were rapidly passing away from the Congregational standpoint to that inherited mysticism which is easier to admire than to define, speedily failed to commend themselves to the plain Sussex folk, and in 1853 he was obliged to resign his charge at the request of his deacons. The next three years were passed in our own neighbourhood. Macdonald preached regularly in Manchester and Bolton, where his remarkable power in the pulpit gained him a larger circle of hearers than the vagueness of his creed could keep. Among the fragments that remain from this period one may quote his "Manchester Poem," which begins with a picture that most of us can recognise :—

'Tis a poor, drizzly morning, dark and sad.
The cloud has fallen, and filled with fold on fold
The chimneyed city ; and the smoke is caught
And spreads diluted in the cloud, and sinks,
A black precipitate on miry streets.
And faces grey glide through the darkened fog.

About this time Macdonald made three friends to whom he was wont in after years to ascribe great influence on his mental development—Lady Byron, whom Robertson, of Brighton, used to call "one of the noblest and purest women he had ever met," A. J. Scott, the first Principal of Owens College to whom with his

Intellect unrivalled in its sway,
Upheld and ordered by a regnant will,

Macdonald has expressed his obligations in more than one poem and Frederick Denison Maurice. It was largely under their influence that George Macdonald ventured to commit himself to the troubled waters of literature and commenced author with the two books of verses that he brought out in 1856 and 1857. These neither attracted nor deserved very much notice, but the remarkable fairy romance of Phantastes, which was produced in the following year, revealed a new and original talent. By this time Macdonald had definitely abandoned any attempt to return to the Independent ministry, and had enrolled himself as a lay member of the Church of England, where the teaching of men like Robertson and Maurice had much in common with his own views. From this time the history of his life is mainly that of his writings. He himself has, we understand, expressed the desire that no memoir of him should be written, and we shall not endeavour to raise the veil that he desired to draw over his private life in his latter years. It is enough to say that he made lecturing tour to the United States in 1872-73, that he received a Civil List pension of £100 in 1577, that much of his later life was spent at Bordighera to avoid the English east winds, and that he made the remarkable—but very successful—experiment of giving dramatic representations of the Pilgrim's Progress, in which he himself enacted Greatheart, while the other parts were largely filled by members of his own family. It only remains to speak of the literary work of forty years, by which George Macdonald is best known to the world.

The late Sir William Giddes, who was a contemporary of Macdonald's at the University of which he afterwards became principal, maintained that Macdonald was a poet by nature and the gift of God who wasted his powers in writing second-rate novels to keep the pot boiling. Few readers will agree with Principal Geddes that Macdonald was really the most richly gifted of Victorian poets after Tennyson, though those who know his verse will admit that it possesses a uniform distinction and fundamental brainwork which are less fully marked in the work of many more popular writers.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

MANCHESTER INCREASINGLY ANXIOUS.

CONTINUED LACK OF ORDERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 11.

The news that no "lucky sales" have been made in Calcutta, has gravely accentuated the anxiety at Manchester, where no orders to make have been arriving for some time.

"WHEN people come to read to-day in the telegrams that Swadeshi rioters are enjoying a free run in Calcutta, that respectable shopkeepers who prefer honest trade to flamboyant politics are being openly assaulted and outraged, that Manchester goods are being seized by violence and burnt in the streets,-that penal fines are extorted from vendors of European wares, that individuals are forcibly compelled in public places to swear allegiance to the boycott, that European pedestrians are insulted in broad day light and that the Police are insolently not defied—when people read all this they will surely fail to asking questions. Why, asks the "Civil and Military Gazette," halts the law, as if paralysed, in the very seat and centre of Imperial rule? Why has the Commissioner of Police, the head and fount of civic control, left his post in Calcutta to ask the Lieutenant-Governor in Darjeeling what to do? Can a force organised and maintained for no other purpose than to preserve peace and security doubt its duty when disorder and violence stalk the city streets? And if, nevertheless, the gravity of the trouble in the present instance compels such recourse to higher authority, why is the Lieutenant-Governor in Darjeeling instead of in Calcutta? Indeed, if the intolerable excesses which our Calcutta correspondent tells of to-day are not speedily checked, people will begin to ask why is the Viceroy remaining in Simla! A riot in a teeming city of a million excitable inhabitants is like a fire in an arsenal: it cannot and must not be left to "burn itself out." We are not sure, by the way, whether the analogy might not be pushed further—whether the Calcutta Fire Brigade with a liberal supply of hose pipes, could not, more effectively than any other instrument of repression extinguish this crackling Swadeshi "blaze?"

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CHINESE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Appointment of Capt. Cruddas.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

Captain Cruddas, of the Indian Army, has been appointed one of the inspectors of the Chinese in South Africa.

BRITISH SQUADRON AT YOKOHAMA.

Great Enthusiasm.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The British China Squadron has arrived at Yokohama and has been most enthusiastically received. Admiral Sir Gerard Noel goes to Tokio this morning.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Better Trade Relations Urged.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

Governor General Grey, speaking at Winnipeg counselled closer trade relations with Japan.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Kaiser Present.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg was married to day to Princess Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein at Glucksburg. The Kaiser was present. It was a simple ceremony.

SEIZURE OF GERMAN STEAMERS.

Alleged Contraband Cargo.

The Japanese have seized the German steamers Struve and Hans Wagner bound to Vladivostock, alleging they were carrying contraband

EDHEM PACHA'S DEATH.

The Edhem Pasha, given in the obituary notice of the 7th instant, was not the famous Turkish Generalissimo of that name, but another Edhem.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Rate of Interest Rising.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

It is not likely the Bank of England rate will be raised to-day, but it is feared a rise is inevitable later on if the drain to America, Egypt and Argentina continues.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCT. 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Persia with the English Mails of the 29th ultimo left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

SALT DUTY NOT TO BE REDUCED,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

The following press communique has been issued: The report which has found credence in some quarters that the Salt duty will be reduced or abolished in connection with the Prince of Wales's visit is entirely without foundation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "MATIN'S" REVELATIONS.

M. Delcasse's Disclaimer.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL REPORT.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

M. Delcasse interviewed yesterday by a representative of the "Echo de Paris" disclaimed the revelations published in the "Matin." Asked if the revelations were imaginary, he smiled and begged the interviewer not to ask him any more.

LATER.

M. Jaures in an article in the "Humanite" declares that he knows that immediately after the Emperor William's visit to Tangier, M. Delcasse informed the Cabinet that Great Britain had offered her assistance to France in the event of a conflict with Germany, and that Great Britain was prepared even by a written Treaty to engage to assist France by mobilising the British fleet and landing one hundred thousand men in Germany.

The only detail of which M. Jaures is ignorant is Schleswig Holstein being Britain's objective.

NOTABILITIES AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

The Viceroy receives a deputation of the clerks of the Simla Secretariat to-morrow afternoon. The local Municipality present his Excellency with their farewell address next Tuesday.

Lord Kitchener has been delayed at Rawalpindi and does not now return to Simla until the 25th instant, two days after the Viceroy and Lady Curzon start upon their autumn tour.

Sir James Walker, the founder of the Walker Hospital at Simla, is likely to revisit India during the coming cold season, arriving next month.

EUROPEAN'S STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 12.

Mr. Bowman, the chief officer of the Asiatic Company's steamer Shahjehan, which left Calcutta last Friday, for Rangoon and Chittagong, has been missing since Thursday, the 5th instant. He was last seen at the Asiatic Club where he had tiffin.

THE LATE TROUBLE IN DIR.

THE BROTHERS AT PEACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

The Chitral relieving troops have reached their destination at Drosh Fort all well and the British garrison which has held that distant post during the past twelve months is starting on its return journey to India. No difficulty of any kind has been experienced on the March, the Royal brothers of Dir having apparently at last decided to live at peace with each other and the turbulent Swat tribesmen being busy with their harvest.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

The number of plague deaths in India last week rote to 3,624 of which Bombay presidency accounted for 2,327 and Central Provinces and Berar for 468.

LORD KITCHENER'S CHIEF OF STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

No confirmation has yet reached Simla of the report which has found publication to the effect that the Home Government have appointed General Duff to be Chief of Lord Kitchener's Staff under the new scheme with the rank of Lieutenant-General. But it is no secret that this is the arrangement which is generally expected to be made.

SIGNS OF EARLY WINTER IN N. INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

Unusually early indication of the approach of winter storms in Northern India are beginning to appear. The skies are to-day overcast over nearly the whole of the Punjab, Rajputana and part of the United Provinces, and the monsoon rain in consequence tends to concentrate in Southern part of the country.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 12.

From Monday next, the Harris Football Tournament will commence. Seven teams have entered. The following is the result of the drawing:—

On 16th, the match will be between the South Lancashires and R. F. A. On 17th the Leicesters and the Yorks. On 18th, 93rd Highlanders and the Royal Scots. The East Lancashire drew a bye. On the 20th the winner of the first and second matches will play, and on 20th the winners of the third and the East Lancashires and finals on Saturday 21st.

THE CHARGE AGAINST GOVINDJI LALJI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 12.

The case against Govindji Lalji, landlord of Bombay, who is charged with cheating by giving two cheques to Chunilal on Magavdas' Bank, Bombay, was resumed to-day.

The accused in his statement stated that the cheque presented was on the distinct understanding that the accused had no money at the time. He first made out a post-dated cheque for first September and the complainant agreed not to present the cheque till that date. On 24th the complainant called and asked to be furnished with fresh cheques and a document of security of the racing pony How's That, late Bukhtawar. This was accepted and drawn up and a further agreement was made. This cheque was not honoured. The complainant could sell the pony and get the balance from the accused. In the absence of no agreement, the complainant, the accused states, would not have retained the cheque for one week before presentation. He had no intention to defraud the complainant and was willing to settle the amount. The Magistrate gives his decision on Saturday next.

Sir Archibald Hunter who has been at home on three months' leave returns to Poona to resume the Western Command on Tuesday next.

POONA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

A BUSY DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 12.

The large number of entries for combats, mounted and dismounted, precluded the possibility to go through the full programme to-day. About half a dozen events had to be crammed into the next day's programme. It was a very busy day on the race course and at the gymnasium where preliminary combats continued to be fought. Bayonet vs. Sword (British) provided a very even fight and, although Sergeant Chadwick, gymnastic staff, Lance Sergeant Sharp, the Buffs, and Corporal Thomas, the Leicesters, were knocked out, it was hard too choose between them and the three who won. Judging however was eminently satisfactory. Among the tugs of war the longest and the strongest pull was that between the 99th Infantry and the 113th Infantry which lasted for 11 minutes 40 secs. The shortest time was occupied by the 3rd Sappers and Miners (5 min 10secs) in getting over the 114th Infantry. It was a decided pleasure to notice the warmth of interest which the combatants and the competitors took in each event.

The following were the results of this morning's competitions:—Tug of War, Native Light Weights, the 125th Rifles pulled the 1st Bramins, time 9 min. 45 secs.

The 121st Pioneers pulled the 94th Infantry in 8 min. 45 secs.

The 3rd Sappers and Miners pulled the 114th Maharattas in 5 min. 10 secs.

The 29th Infantry pulled the 113th Infantry in 11 min. 45 secs.

Bayonet vs. Sword (dismounted)—1st prize, Sergt. Phinster, Gym. Staff, Rs. 40; 2nd Prize Sergt. Ashdown Rs. 20; 3rd prize Lce. Corporal Montgomery A. and S. Highlanders Rs. 10.

Sword vs. Sword (mounted) 1st prize Squad S. M. King 10th Hussars, Rs. 40, 2nd prize Sergt. Ward, 10th Hussars, Rs. 20, 3rd prize Corporal Carnegie, 18th Batt. R. A. F. B. Rs. 10.

Foils.—1st prize Lce. Corpl Montgomery A. and S. Highlanders, Rs. 40, 2nd prize Lce. Corpl, Duckworth 2nd East Lancashires Rs. 20.

Bayonet vs Sword (dismounted) 1st prize Pte. Bura Ram, 23rd Rifles, Rs. 30, 2nd prize Hav. Sheik Fakir Buksh; 99th Deccan Infantry, Rs. 15; 3rd prize Havildar Muta Baljub, 103rd Infantry, Rs. 10.

The semi finals of the Tug of War, British and Native Heavy Weights, concluded to-day and all the tugs were most interesting and exciting. The pull between the 99th Infantry and the 122nd Infantry lasted for 13 min. 27 secs. and it was not till the 122nd Infantry had shown signs of exhaustion that the 99th Infantry won. The final tug now rests between the 3rd Sappers and Miners who pulled the 107th Pioneers in 6 mins. 25 secs. and the 99th Infantry.

In British Heavy Weight tug, the 93rd Highlanders beat the R. G. A. from Colaba amid great rejoicing. It was practically an easy pull and lasted for only 3 mins. 25 secs. The R. H. A. from Kirkee having scratched the Connaught Rangers are now bye and they appear in the final struggle with the 93rd Highlanders R. F. A.

The Driving competition was won by the 40th Battery R F A who were greatly admired for their faultless exhibition. At the same time much sympathy was felt for the 75th Battery from Ahmednagar who lost their chance by a slender point squad.

Major King, 10th Hussars, has proved to be the best man-at-arms this year and he is well worthy of distinction. He was at the head of the 10th Hussars' team who furnished really a brilliant riding display which met with showers of applause. This was the first appearance of the 10th Hussars in Poona and they have all along done exceedingly well.

The display by the 29th Lancers consisted of some extraordinary facts of horsemanship which were clearly and admirably performed.

Heads and Posts won by Lieut Palmer R. F. A.

Heads and Posts won by W. Maj Sheik Hosein, 33rd Cavalry.

Driving competition was won by the 140th Battery R. F. A., prize Rs. 100. Four teams competed.

Sword versus Lance.—1st prize Naik Habib Khan, 34th Poona Horse, Rs. 40; 2nd prize Duff. Shakut Ali, 20th Deccan Horse, Rs. 20; 3rd prize Sowar Lutehman Singh, 33rd Cavalry, Rs. 10.

Sword versus Lance (mounted), 1st prize, Sergeant Mowbray B. R. F. A. Rs. 40; 2nd prize S. S. M. King, 10 Hussars, Rs. 20; 3rd prize Corpl. Carnegie 18th Battalion R. F. A, Rs. 10.

Sword versus Lance (mounted) 1st prize Duff. Mir Shakab Ali, Deccan Horse. Rs. 30; 2nd prize Duff. Sher Mahd Khan, Body Guard, Rs. 15; 3rd prize Naik Habib Khan, 3rd Cavalry Rs. 10.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain C. F. Harold, Assistant Political Agent Second Grade, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 26th September.

Mr. A. D. Youngusband, I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, has been allowed three weeks' furlough in continuation of the combined privilege leave and furlough granted to him on the 15th March. He has also been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Thana, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, B.A. (Cal.), I. C. S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, during the absence on leave of Mr. Tipnis, or pending further orders.

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, L.L.B. (Cantab.), I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and to be First Grade Judge while performing the duties of that office, or pending further orders.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I. C. S, on relief, to revert to the Second Grade of Judger, taking rank therein according to his seniority, and to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I. C. S., Third Grade Judge, has been allowed an extension for two days of the furlough granted to him on the 30th November, 1904.

Mr. E. G. Oliver to be Second Grade Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Mr. D. A. Thomson to be Third Grade Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Mr. C. S. McKenzie to be Fourth Grade Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison to be First Grade Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Messrs. J. A. G. Wales, I. C. S., passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 26th September.

Mr. A. C. Robinson, Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on the 26th September.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I. C. S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 25th September.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on private affairs for two months.

The Reverend J. C. Matthew performed the duties of Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, from the 27th September to the 3rd October both days inclusive.

The Reverend E. S. J. D'Alessio is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 4th October.

Lieutenant A. C. Ingram, M. B., I. M. S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, with attached duties, with effect from the 4th September, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant M. J. Quirke, I. M. S.

Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The services of Captain G. McPherson, M.B., I.M.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay for plague duty.

Mr. C. D. A. McIver, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, to act as Executive Engineer, Northern Jamrao Canal District, during the absence of Mr. R. T. Harrison, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Acting Executive Engineer, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC MUSEUM FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNOR'S SUGGESTIONS.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution was issued last evening on the subject of a Public Museum and Library for Bombay:—

In July 1904, Government appointed a Committee to consider the question of a Public Museum and Library for Bombay. The report of the Committee was published some weeks ago and will be commented on below. His Excellency, the Governor-in-Council, has been much gratified with the reception which has been accorded to the project for a Public Museum. The various expressions of sympathy which the report has elicited in the public press culminated with the proposal enthusiastically adopted at a largely attended public meeting in Bombay on 14th August, 1905, that the Museum should be the lasting memorial of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, to this Presidency in 1905-06.

The Royal Visit Fund Committee was constituted at the same meeting and charged with the duty of collecting funds and carrying out the proposal.

Any immediate difficulty regarding funds for the construction of the Museum has been obviated by the handsome donation of three lakhs from Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and the liberal contribution of two and a half lakhs from the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which, combined with the Government grant of three lakhs, are a sufficient provision with which a beginning can be made. Further contributions have been received by the Royal Visit Fund Committee among which is noticeable a donation of Rs. 12,000 from His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh, who has expressed his desire of aiding a project which will benefit not only the City of Bombay but the whole Presidency.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to adopt the suggestion of the Museum Committee that the Crescent Site, which is at present vested in the Bombay Improvement Trust, should be utilized for the Museum. The necessary steps for formally making the site available will be taken in due course.

The preparations for the laying of the memorial stone on this site by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are being made by a Sub-Committee of the Royal Visit Fund Committee.

To turn now to the report of the Committee. In the first place the cordial thanks of Government should be conveyed to the Committee for their full and valuable report. Subject to the following remarks their conclusions commend themselves generally to Government.

The members of the Committee should be informed that Government are desirous of their further assistance, and that it is intended to ask them, with the help of some other gentlemen who will be added to their number, to consider and advise Government in more detail regarding the scope of the Museum, to arrange for the preparation of suitable designs when the scope has been decided and finally to carry through the project. This proceeding has the concurrence of the Executive of the Royal Visit Fund Committee.

The Museum Sub-Committee of the Royal Visit Fund Committee will have completed its duties with the ceremony to be performed by His Royal Highness, and the main duty of the Royal Visit Fund Committee in connection with the Museum will be the collection of funds.

The following remarks on the report of the Committee, dated the 2nd June 1905, should be brought to the notice of the Committee when reconstituted.

(a) It is proposed that the Museum should include sections devoted to Arts and Archæology, Science and Natural History. His Excellency-in-Council considers that an industrial section, representative of the life of the people of Western India and its products, similar to that in Calcutta, would be a desirable adjunct.

(b) A spacious hall for public meetings examinations and the like is advocated. Government think that a large public hall would be out of harmony with the scheme of the Museum and it will occupy space which will be valuable to the Museum. A comparatively modest hall for meetings for scientific and instructional purposes would not be open to the same objection.

(c) The principal criticism must be directed to the proposal that the Museum of Science should be arranged to include a School of Science. The Central School of Science for the Bombay University, to which a reference is made, is a large and important scheme, for which the space and accommodation available in the Museum would be entirely inadequate. As a purely temporary measure the proposal might be accepted, but space will be required as the Museum expands, and it is feared that a temporary arrangement, which will be doubtless a convenience to the students of the Elphinstone College in particular, will tend to postpone the inception of the much needed and larger project. The subject requires very careful consideration at the hands of scientific and educational experts.

(d) The general design of three separate buildings appears to suit the proposals submitted by the Committee, but in view of the above observations it may be necessary to reconsider it. When the scope of the Museum has been determined, the Committee should consider whether a prize should be offered for competition for the most suitable design, or if an architect should be selected to draw up designs for approval.

One subject in the report has not yet been touched upon, the future maintenance of the Museum. It is stated that in both Calcutta and Madras the entire cost of the upkeep of the Museum is borne by Government. But in addition to their contribution to the building fund Government, it should be remembered, are foregoing a considerable prospective income from the Crescent Site. And his Excellency-in-Council is of opinion at present that this Government should only promise a fixed annual grant of Rs. 30,000 and that the recurring charges over and above this sum should be shared between Government and the Corporation. The Municipal Commissioner should be asked to obtain the views of the Corporation on this point.

(SD.) J. SLADEN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

THE ROYAL TOUR IN INDIA.

REVISED PROGRAMME.

THE following is the latest revised programme of the tour of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales:—

Arrive in Bombay, November 9th (afternoon).
Bombay, November 9th—14th.
Indore, November 15th—17th.
Udaipur, November 18th—20th.
Jaipur, November 21st—23rd.
Bikanir, November 24th—27th.
Lahore, November 28th—December 1st.
Peshawar, December 2nd—4th.
Manœuvres near Rawalpindi, December 5th—8th.
Jammu, December 9th—10th.
Amritsar, December 11th.
Delhi, December 12th—15th.
Agra, December 16th—19th.
Gwalior, December 20th—25th.
Lucknow, December 26th—28th.
Calcutta, December 29th—January 6th.
Darjeeling, January 7th—8th.
Calcutta, January 9th.
On boardship, January 10th—12th.
Rangoon, January 13th—15th.
Mandalay, January 16th—18th.
On river, January 19th—20th.
Rangoon, January 21st.
On boardship, January 22nd—23rd.
Madras, January 24th—28th.
Mysore, January 29th—February 4th.
Bangalore, February 5th—7th.
Hyderabad, February 8th—16th.
In train, February 16th.
Ellora, February 17th.
Benares, February 19th—20th.
Nepal, February 21st—March 4th.
Aligarh, March 7th.
Simla, March 7th—9th.
In train, March 10th—11th.
Quetta, March 12th—16th.
Karachi, March 17th—19th.
Depart from Karachi, March 19.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A BIG SCHEME.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 28th Sept:—

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 92, dated the 18th April 1905, and Item No. 4 of the Proceedings of the Board dated 5th September 1905, papers underlying Circular No. 329 of 1905 on the following note by the Chairman, dated 7th September 1905, on letter from the Secretary to Government in the General Department, No. 4817, dated the 1st September 1905, having reference to Scheme No. V:—

Read again Government letter No. 4317 of the 1st September 1905, as follws, which has already been reproduced as Item 4 of the Proceedings of the Board, dated 5th September 1905:—

I am directed to return herewith the accompaniments to your lester, No. 2360, dated the 5th May 1905, and to state as follows:—

Certain small plots in the triangular piece of land between the two railways and one plot to the East of the G. I. P. Railway included in Scheme V have already been notified for acquisition on behalf of the Railway Department. In addition to these, however, it is probable that the greater portion of the remainder of the area between the two Railways will be required for traffic sidings and the like: and it is under the consideration of Government whether the remainder of the triangular area not required for traffic sidings together with land further North and outside the boundary of Scheme V should be utilised by the railways concerned for other purposes. I am directed to send herewith a copy of the Advocate-General's opinion, No. 50, dated the 22nd August 1905, and to state that as regards the portion of the Scheme to the East of the G. I. P. Railway with the omission of the plot mentioned above, Government will be willing to accord sanction, and as regards the portion between the two railways they consider that it will be simpler to omit the piece altogether from the Scheme. It will take some time to determine how much of this triangle is required for the railways and how much should be alloted to the Board, whose objections as explained in their letter, No. 4650, dated the 19th July 1905, will be fully considered. I am therefore to suggest that the Board's Scheme should be amended accordingly and resubmitted.

When it is finally decided how much of the land is to be reserved for the Railway it will be easy for the Board to submit, if they desire to do so, a small supplementary Scheme for the remainder.

No. 53 OF 1905.

With reference to No. 4518 of the General Department, dated 17th August 1905 and the questions propounded in paragraph 3 thereof, I am of opinion

(1) That the Trustees can legally submit the modified Scheme for sanction, assuming that all notifications, notices, &c. were duly issued in 1901 for the larger Scheme then submitted as the modifications expressed in the scheme now submitted can be made under the liberty reserved to the Board by Section 28 (1) of the [illegible] of Bombay Improvement Act.

(2) I am not satisfied that a conditional sanction such as is proposed would be valid because, subject to such alteration in the scheme notified as are permitted by Section 29 (2), I think the Collector is bound to take order for the acquistion of all land mentioned in the notification, and I do not think that an alteration forced upon the Board by subsequent determination of Government to take up for Railway purposes part of the area included in the notificatson would be an alteration by way of improvement such as is contemplated in Section 29 (2)

I am therefore of opinion that the land which will be acquired for Railway purposes hereafter should be left out of the Scheme before sanction, and in this view of the case it is a question whether the modified Scheme now put forward should be sanctioned, for I concur with Mr Lowndes in thinking that Government have no power to alter any Scheme formulated by the Trustees but can only accord or refuse sanction.

With reference to the point as to whether an understanding imposing the condition must be specially accepted by vote of the Board, I am of opinion that the Chairman has no authority to bind the Board in such a matter without their express consent and that if Government resolve to act upon the proposed understanding they should be satisfied that a Resolution of the Board has been passed accepting the proposed condition.

(SD.) BASIL SCOTT,
Advocate-General.

22nd August 1905.

Note by the Chairman, dated 7th September 1905.

As requested at the last Board Meetings, I circulate herewith Government letter General Department, No. 4817 of 1st instant, returning Scheme V, for the consideration of the Trustees.

It was suggested at the meeting, when the letter was read that it might be well now to await the scheme which is under preparation for the area west of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and then send up all three schemes together, so as to definitely ascertain once for all what Government were prepared to sanction

I would strongly deprecate this course as inevitably leading to much more delay, whereas our object should be to get something started in the north of the Island as quickly as possible.

The scheme to the west of the B.B.& C. I. Railway as now under preparation is a very extensive one and will run to a high figure—possibly 2 crores and it would not be possible for us at present to notify such a scheme, as our present resources would not be equal to it. To delay Scheme V and VI until we could also take up that scheme would, in my opinion, be a grave mistake. The areas in V and VI have been notified for the last 6 years, and there have been many complaints from land owners there at the long delay that has already occured. More important than this, however, is the very great necessity for building sites in the north of the Island to relieve the congestion in the City, and this will be more felt as we take up additional Improvement Schemes on the recent representations from the Commissioner.

Even if we suppose for the sake of argument that Government are unwilling to sanction the large scheme which is suggested for the west of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, still the necessity for building sites remains, and the carrying out of Schemes V and VI is none the less urgent. They must of necessity take many years to complete and and their early commencement is in my opinion imperative.

The revision required should not take long to prepare, and the scheme can yet be sanctioned before the close of 1905. We have been counting on this to keep the Special Collector and the Land Manager's Establishment in full work, and it would, I think, be greatly to be regretted and be much to the prejudice of the Trust if these schemes are again shelved for an indefinite period. I trust the Board will take this view and will agree to call on the Engineer for a very early revision of the scheme on the lines indicated.

Read the minutes thereon.

The Chairman having proposed that the Engineer be requested to prepare and submit without delay an amended scheme as indicated in the Government letter the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed the following amendment:—

That the following words be added to the proposition:—' and that when submitting the revised scheme the Chairman be requested to submit an outline of the proposals under consideration for dealing with the whole of the north of the Island'.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost.

The Chairman's proposition was then carried, and it was resolved—

Resolution.—The Engineer should be requested to prepare and submit, without delay, an amended scheme as indicated in the Government letter.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 3rd October:—

On the motion of the Chairman it was resolved—The following Trustees are appointed a Committee to execute the Debentures of the Loan of 1905 for Rs 30 lakhs viz.:—Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

COLABA RECLAMATION—REVISED PROPOSALS.

Resumed consideration of the following extra (Item 2) from the Report of the Land Committee, No. XIII, dated the 18th August regarding the revised arrangement for laying out the building plots on the Colaba Reclamation:—

We have considered the following memorandum from the Engineer, dated the 18th July.

"With reference to your letter of 14th June I have the honour to forward herewith a plan shewing a slightly revised arrangement of the plots on the Colaba Reclamation. There are 4 plots less than in the orginal proposal this is due to my having given some of the front plots a somewhat greater frontage, as I find that there is likely to be a demand for plots wider than we have hitherto given and I thought it better to provide a few plots which would meet such a demand.

(Concluded on page 6.)

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Love and Lunacy.

TWO FASHIONABLE WEDDINGS.

MANNISH MODES.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

MR. GEORGE FITZMAURICE MONTGOMERY, youngest son of the late Mr. Hugh Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, County Down, and grandson of the Earl of Powis, was married this week at St. Paul's Church Knightsbridge, to Miss Mildred Mary Clayton, daughter of the Rev. Prebendary Clayton, rector of Ludlow, and cousin of Lord Windsor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Prebendary Clayton. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Captain Clayton, was attired in a beautiful wedding gown of ivory-white satin, embroidered with a graceful design of lilies, worked in silver. The trained skirt was draped with a veil of Brussels lace, which covered the back entirely, while the bodice was also swathed with Brussels lace, and arranged with a lace yoke. The bride wore a tulle veil over a wreath of orange blossom, and carried a bouquet of white lilies. Her ornaments included a pearl necklace, the gift of her mother, and a diamond spray, presented by the town of Ludlow. There were five bridesmaids, who wore very pretty dresses of pale blue taffetas glace silk, the skirts ruched at the hem and the bodices becomingly arranged with silver girdles and boleros of Irish lace. The bridesmaids wore hats of white felt trimmed with pale blue velvet and shaded blue ostrich feathers, and carried bouquets of pale green and yellow chrysanthemums. The bridegroom presented the bridesmaids with gold and amethyst lockets and gold chains, Mr. Aglen acted as best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at No. 12, Connaught-place. The honeymoon will be spent at Fontainebleau. The bride wore a travelling dress of cream cloth trimmed with darker cream guipure, and a bolero-coat of cloth over a lace blouse. A red straw hat completed the costume. The wedding presents included the following: From the bridegroom to the bride, a diamond pendant, ring and a diamond spray; from the bride's father, pearl and diamond pendant; the bride's mother, pearl necklace, Lord and Lady Windsor, diamond and sapphire ring, the Earl of Powis, four silver candlesticks, Lady Verney and Miss Ruth Verney, lace, Colonel the Hon G. H. Windsor-Clive, cheque and despatch-box, the town of Lodlow, a diamond spray, Admiral and Mrs Clayton, pearl and gold necklace, the Hon. Georgina and the Hon. Henrietta Windsor-Clive and the Hon. Mrs. Knowsley Thornton, diamond and pearl pedant, Lady Charlotte Montgomery, diamond and ruby ring; General the Hon William and Mrs. Herbert, watch bracelet and fish knives and forks; Lady Hart, silver clock, the Countess of Amherst tea knives, Lady Elinor Denison and the Ladies Amherst, pearl and amethyst necklace, Lady Mary Herbert, silver teapot, Major and Miss Lowndes, topaz and diamond necklet, the Hon. Misses Trefusis, handbag, the Earl of Mount Cashell cheque, Sir Offley and Lady Wakeman, pearl and amethyst brooch, Viscount and Viscountess Cross fan, the Bishop of Colchester and Mrs. Johnson, Limoges coffee cups, Sir Charles Rouse Boughton, gold watch, Sir Condie Stephen Wedgwood china teapot and cream jug, Lady Wilhelmina Brooke and Miss Mary Brooke silver buttons, the Hon. Mary Cross card case, the Hon. Lady Ponsonby silver tobacco box, the Marchioness of Breadalbane, silver teaspoons and sugar tongs, the Dowager Lady Napier of Magdala silver sugar castor; Viscount Bangor paper knife, Sir Ralph and Lady Anstruther silver coffee pot and Lord and Lady Acton gold and turquoise pins.

Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, was crowded on the occasion of the marriage of Sir Philip Crampton Smyly, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, eldest son of the late Sir Philip Crampton Smlyly, M.D., and the Hon. Lady Smlyly of Merrion-square, Dublin, with Miss Aileen Smyly, eldest daughter of Sir William Smyly, M.D., President of the College of Physicians of Ireland. The Archbishop of Dublin performed the ceremony, assisted by the Dean of Christ Church and the Dean of Ossory. The bride, who was given away by her father wore a beautiful wedding gown of ivory-white satin. The skirt was trimmed with a deep flounce of very fine Carrickmacross lace, caught here and there with sprays of orange blossom. The bodice was gracefully draped and arranged with a berthe of Carrickmacross lace and a trimming of orange blossom to correspond. The bride wore a tulle veil over a wreath of orange blossom and carried a bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmaids were Miss Phillis Smyly, Miss Vivienne Smyly, Miss Rachel Smyly, Miss Muriel Shaw Miss Sybil Plunket Miss Elizabeth Tweedy, Miss Rose Tweedy, Miss Mollie Tweedy, and Miss Muriel Poe. They wore very pretty dresses of pale pink taffetas trimmed with white lace, and in place of hats they had wreaths of pink heather and long tulle veils. They carried boquets of carnations and pink heather, and wore pearl butterfly brooches, the flowers and the ornaments being gifts from the bridegroom. Mr. Gilbert Smyly acted as best man. After the ceremony a reception, which was very numerously attended, was held at the great Hall of the College of Physicians. The honeymoon will be spent at Killarney. The bride's travelling dress was of grey chiffon trimmed with lace, and worn with a hat of white Irish lace prettily arranged with reseda velvet and long white ostrich feathers. The wedding presents included the following:—Sir William and Lady Smyly, diamond ring, ruby necklace and cheque, Lord and Lady Ashbourne, books, Lord and Lady Iveagh, emerald and pearl pendant, the Hon. Lady Smyly, amethyst cross, the Hon. Mrs. Barton necklet Sir Charles Cameron picture Sir Francis and Lady Cruise silver menu stand, Lord Justice and Mrs Fitz-Gibbon, lace, Major and Mrs. Clieff, gold hatpins, the Hon. Elizabeth and the Hon. Ethel Plunket, silver spoons and Sir John and Lady Franks a silver bowl.

There is a kind of poetical superstition that hearts never grow old, and that the sacred flame may burn as steadily if not perhaps with so much flare, in the bosom of the octogenarian as in that of an undergraduate. Even repeated love affairs and a couple or so marriages are not supposed to wear out that much tried organ and one does not therefore see the precise value of the experiments now being pursued across the Atlantic with the view of discovering how old hearts can be replaced by new ones. The Chicago professors who are hard at work on this anatomical study are fully convinced that they will be able ere long successfully to perform the operation, and then it will remain to be seen what will be the effect on love's young dream and on those hearts which, as the penny novelists say, have been "seared and scarred by passion." It is rather disillusioning to hear that the human hearts which required renovating are to be replaced by monkeys' hearts, but perhaps these are as tender as our own. No doubt, writers of sentimental fiction and cheap melodramas will find it extremely useful should the doctors succeed in making the operation practical. Flinty-hearted old uncles can be renovated in time to save their impecunious heirs from doing fcolish things, and even the villain may be saved from his usual fate in the fourth act by the aid of a friendly doctor.

Just at this juncture, when medical science holds out such an alluring prospect as that of being able to get rid of a heart which, as the case may be, is either too hard or too soft to be useful to its owner, one is brought face to face with the fact that sentiment and romance are certainly dying out. Rosalind's remark that "men have died from time to time, and worms have eaten them, but not for love," may have been mere sauciness on the part of a mediæval maid, but it seems to have been prophetic of these times when love affairs are no longer taken seriously, and the Lunacy Commissioners' annual report—could anything be more indicative of the decline of romance, by the way, than this gauging of the sentiment of a generation by lunacy returns?—shows that there is a steady decrease in the number of those who lose their mental balance because women have proved faithless, or men have loved and ridden away. Indeed, we are actually told in so many words that real love is no longer stocked. It is out of fashion; we deal in much more practical, useful, and better-wearing material, and in consequence, as our Transatlantic friends would say, we are "keeping

our heads." Of course, poets, novelists, dramatists, and others who have always looked upon real love much as the maker of omelettes regards eggs, prefer the old state of affairs; they must feel as the old farm labourers did, when threshing machines and other agricultural implements superseded hand work. If romance is dying, and men and women are beginning to treat each other rationally and just chum up, of what in the world, they will argue, are they to make their sonnets, their novels, and their pretty comedies? But their obvious course, I may suggest, is to go on just in the "old sweet way." People will always like to believe they are sentimental, and, after all, there has always been a lot more pretended about love than has ever occurred. At the same time, it is comforting to know that we have at least discovered one means of keeping ourselves out of lunatic asylums, and that it is no longer considered more inevitable that we should fall in love than that we should have the measles; but while both misfortunes are more than likely to befall us at some period, both complaints have now been reduced to the lightest possible form.

There is never any knowing nowadays in what form our craze for cults will next break out. We never do things by halves in these times, and when a fad does take possession of us we run it so thoroughly that, as one thinks of some recent ones, the wonder is that there is anything left of us at all. Our present roles are Cobweb and Peasblossom. We have hitherto been regarded as a stolid folk with a partiality for solid things. But we are doing our best to dispel this idea. We are nothing just now if not gossamer-like in everything, and in our desperate determination to have lightness we seem in danger of treating ourselves after the manner of the proverbial Frenchman's horse. It is alarming to think where we shall end if we go on cutting down things and playing more and more at this airy-fairy business. By slow but sure degrees our meals have been reduced: we have made breakfast a mere name; no self-respecting person would eat or invite friends to any save the lightest of luncheons; dinner has been gradually whittled away till there is so little of it now left that it is sometimes quite possible to fancy one has not dined. When we drink at all, we drink such light wines that they almost evaporate ere they reach the glass; we can no longer even enjoy the lightest of food unless our table decorations and surroundings are of the lightest description; we want such light entertainments that there will soon be absolutely nothing in them at all; and we are unmistakably reducing our clothes until it looks as if at last we shall be like the emperor in the fairy tale who went out in an imaginary suit and was fully persuaded that he was very fashionably and richly attired.

One cannot help regretting the tendency of feminine fashions to once again become masculine. Happily, one sees no direct indications of a return to the stiff shirt-front which was a horror of the eighties. But since women have found the way to dress so charmingly and sensibly as they have more or less done during past seasons, it is impossible to help wishing that well could be let alone. However, fashion, like woman herself, is a variable jade, and never to be wholly understanded, and it seems impossible ever to stop her when she once starts in a new direction. Nevertheless one could wish things otherwise, and one fears a little lest the leather that is to be a feature of feminine fashions this autumn, and the headgear that has sprung from the masculine bowler and the old "Jarvies'" beavers, and the walking sticks which, like cigarette cases, are now popular gifts for girls, will not rob us of our pretty fal-las and our daintiness, and make us once again horribly tweedy and over-tailor-made and generally unpicturesque.

This is essentially the tea-gown season, when country-house visits demand a variety of these dainty negligés, although many except for the full, straight front and cut not so decollete, differ but little from dinner-gowns. Very lovely are the new models, which are to be seen in Oxford Street, particularly one of black net quite exquisitely embroidered in silks of delicate tints, in which pale blue and pink predominate. It is cut square at the neck, and the full elbow-sleeves are also embroidered, a long, sweeping black tea-gown in a new soft French silk is very graceful, made somewhat a l' Empire, and just drawn up on to the bust under a medallion of white guipure to match the low Gretchen yoke and deep paulettes of guipure, and a dream of a tea-gown is in pastel-pink radium silk, the full bodice gathered closely into the waist in front but hanging straight and full at the back, the lovely deep berthe of finest ecru guipure and lace, the low neck filled in with finely tucked muslin long angel sleeves falling away from under ones of kilted ninon.

But, besides the tea-gowns, there are many fascinating things in the steps, beginning with baby clothes, and continuing through the ages till the "debutante" period. There are the loveliest little muslin frocks with long waists, lace-inserted and frilled, and adorned with French knots, for girls up to eight years old; and for winter wear there is a delightful variety of smart coats and costumes. For a four-year-old a dear little Empire coat of pastel-green cloth prettily strapped, the velvet collar edged with minever and a picture-hat of velvet the same tint, tied on with wide strings of ivory crepe de Chine. For a girl of twelve a charming pansy-coloured long coat is appropriate, arranged in wide stitched box-plats, the turnover collar of velvet edged with ermine and applique with guipure and a long coat of bright scarlet cloth in double box-pleats is stitched into a yoke which forms a long stole effect in front, the velvet collar edged with stitched straps of cloth adorned with little black braidings and buttons. With this could be worn a smart carriage hat of white beaver, the brim applique with a spray of poppies and wheat ears, and trimmed with white silk ninon and white ostrich tips. There are many quieter hats in velvet and beaver for girls of all ages, and smart little toreador and soft felt hats for either boys or girls, as well as charming day and evening frocks.

WATER IN MALWAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of the authorities to the fact that last year the people of Malwan and other villages clustering round it suffered much for want of water and that as the present year is likely to be a year of drought, their sufferings will be far greater and the complaints louder. The inhabitants of the villages in question have sent a petition to the Local Board of Salsette, for two wells to be dug for the supply of water for them and for the existing tank to be repaired and improved to give water to their cattle. The tank is very old and it is to be regretted that it should fall into neglect. It is very desirable to make use of existing supplies of water at small outlays.—Yours, etc.,

A. RESIDENT.

DELAYS IN ROAD BUILDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The villagers of Amboli near Andheri in Salsette have long been hammering at the question of connecting their village with the Bombay Ghodbander road. The connection costs a small amount and although the villagers have long since paid contribution towards the proposed work the work is being put off from year to year to the great disappointment of Amboliwallas. I hope the Local Board of Salsette will not cause further delay. I may remind the Board, that the villagers of Amboli have obtained no returns for the local cess they pay.—Yours, etc.,

AMBOLIWALLA.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Sure Relief. The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections, when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs and flying pains very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily moved by rubbing this Ointment on the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the improverished blood with richer materials, resulting from thoroughly assimilated food, wanting which, the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

(Concluded from page 5.)

All the plots to the South of the 1st Cross Road will be ready for letting after the monsoon. The plots North of the 1st Cross Road will be ready after next monsoon, and if we get the proper amount of rain (80 inches) might even be safe after the present one. I have worked out a reserve price for the different plots, but I think it would be well to put the plots up to auction and keep the reserve price secret, withdrawing the plots if they do not fetch it. I may say that it is considerably more than the 18 1-2 rupees per square yard on which the estimate was based. As to building regulations, I think the conditions which applied to the Marine Lines plots, altered as in the accompanying copy, would be suitable."

We approve of the Engineer's proposal and beg to recommend accordingly.

The Chairman mentioned that at the instance of Mr. David and alternative plan, No. 2164 A, had been prepared which shows a small modification in the central plots in the front row.

After discussion it was resolved—Item 2 of the Report of the Land Committee, No. XIII, dated the 18th August 1905, is adopted with the modification shown on plan No. 2164A.

SMALL STREET SCHEMES IN THE NORTH OF THE ISLAND.

Considered the following Report of the Improvement Committee, dated the 25th August:—

We have considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 23rd May memorandum by the Chairman with regard to the proposal referred to in Trustees' Resolution of the 27th April 1904, for undertaking as an experimental measure, one or two small Street Schemes in the North of the Island.

We agree in the conclusion arrived at by the Chairman that, in the present state of the Act, the proposed Schemes should not be attempted, but that attention should be directed to the feasibility of providing accommodation for the working classes on any land already vesting in the Board near some of the mills, such as the Parel Estate, and possibly also in connection with a Scheme in the neighbourhood of the Sopari Baug Road, regarding which the Chairman is collecting information, and we beg to recommend accordingly.

Resolution—the Report is adopted.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 22nd August papers underlying Circular No. 321 on Solicitors' opinion as to whether the Board is committed to accept Mr. P. Jehangir's formal application, dated the 12th February 1902, for the building lease of the Dispensary Plot.

Read the following letter from Messrs. Gostling, Chambers and Fritchley, Architects, dated the 15th July.

In reference to the above plot we beg to call our attention to the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Chambers and your office, dating from the 22nd of June 1901 to 1st of August 1902 (particularly to your letter of the 16th August 1901 and to the fact that you now hold a deposit from Mr. P. Jehangir for Rs. 500.

This plot was practically promised to that gentleman, and had it not been that the Government required the plot for vaccination purposes, in all probability his buildings would have now been standing on the site.

Mr. Chambers distinctly recollects that a board advertising the plot for sale was displayed on the ground, and at his request, Mr. Raynolds removed the board, because it was then understood, between all parties, that Mr. P. Jehangir should have the site.

Mr Jehangir looks upon the site as practically his, and when he has possession, he intends to erect buildings on it suitable for offices, shops and residences—he having given up the idea of Turkish Baths.

Read the minutes on the papers. After discussion it was resolved—

Resolution.—The application of Mr. P. Jehangir, dated the 12th February 1902, as modified by the last para of his Architects' (Messrs. Gostling, Chambers and Fritchley) letter, dated 15th July is accepted, subject to the conditions annexed to the form of application remaining as printed.

THE OVERBRIDGE AT QUEENS ROAD.

Considered the following Report of the Improvement's Committee, dated the 22nd September:—

Referring to Trustee's Resolution dated 8th August we beg to report that we have fully considered the modification of the Scheme as suggested by Dr. Viegas. We have held two meetings in Office and one on the site, and have had alternative estimates prepared. Omitting portions of the Scheme which are not affected by Dr. Viegas' proposals we find that financially the Scheme put forward by the Chairman is the most favourable. Thus:—Scheme recommended by the Chairman gross cost Rs. 9,99,230; return (deferred for 2 year) Rs. 8,84,810; net cost Rs. 1,05,404.

Dr. Viegas' proposals; (a) 60' road without frontages; gross cost Rs. 1,76,414; return (deferred for 1 year) Rs. 31,980, net cost Rs. 1,44,434.

(b) 60' road with frontages—Gross cost Rs. 5,00,825 return (deferred for 1 year) Rs. 3,41,947 net cost Rs. 1,58,878.

Apart from this however, we are of opinion that Dr. Viegas' proposal is unsatisfactory, in that it would entail too dangerous turnings, each almost at right angels, to reach the point to which the original proposal will give direct access. And we consider that it would be a fatal mistake to saddle the City with an unsatisfactory system of roads at this important point, even were the result to be some saving in cost to the Board. As matters stand however, there is, in our opinion no possible question in the matter, and we strongly recommend that the original proposal indicated by the letters A and C on the Engineer's plan No. 3011-A, be adopted. We however, recommend that the road leading from the proposed 60' road A across Scheme III and joining with Girgaum Back Road opposite to Chunam Kiln Road be made 60' in width, as suggested by Dr Viegas, instead of 40, as proposed in the Scheme, as this will be an important through road to Gilder Street and the north of the Island.

Read again the Report of the Improvement's Committee, dated 14th March.

References:—Letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 19th July, 1901, para. 4.

Government Resolution in the General Department, dated 13th November 1901. Letter from Government in the General Department dated 24th October 1901. Also Memo. from Engineer, dated 12th December 1901. Trustees' Resolution dated 28th January 1902. Trustees' Resolution dated 8th April 1902. Trustees' Resolution dated 6th October 1903. Trustees' Resolution dated 9th February 1904. Trustees Resolution dated 15th March 1904.

We have considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 15th March 1904, letter from the Engineer, dated 1st February submitting alternative schemes for providing approaches to the Overbridge at the West End of Scheme No. III as indicated on Plan No. 3011-A.

We observe that in the correspondence leading up to Government sanction to the Board's Scheme III, it was incidentally suggested in letter dated the 19th of July 1901, that a subsidiary road could be made connecting the Eastern approach to the new bridge with the Queen's Road, East of the Chaoapti Level Crossing, and a rough estimate was made which showed that the net cost of such a scheme would be Rs. 2,06,159. It has always apparently been contemplated that a scheme for this purpose would be necessary, and that it should form a separate scheme, independent of the Board's Scheme III.

In February 1904, the Municipal Executive Engineer made certain proposals for an alteration of the Board's Scheme III to provide for access from the Queen's Road to the Overbridge, and this was forwarded by the Commissioner for the consideration of the Trustees with a letter dated the 18th of February 1904. This led to Trust Resolution dated the 15th of March 1904, by which the Engineer was asked to submit in communication with the Land Manager, detailed proposals for a scheme for the construction of a Road for providing access from the Queen's Road to the bridge approach in Scheme No. III.

Two alternative proposals have been made. The first is the suggestion made in 1901 the second is that of the Municipal Executive Engineer and the Engineer was instructed to prepare alternative schemes for the consideration of the Board. These he has now submitted. The scheme designated by the letter A is approximately on the line suggested in 1904 but with the addition of a branch towards the North for the purpose of giving more frontages and of affording connection by means of an extension across the new road in Scheme III through Chunam Kiln Road to Gilder Street and the North of the Island. The scheme also includes the necessary approach to the bridge from the proposed road in Scheme IV. The alternative indicated by the letter B is approximately that suggested by the Municipal Executive Engineer with the same addition of a branch leading northward. It also includes the approach above mentioned from Scheme IV.

In addition to these alternative schemes the Engineer has provided as marked by the letter C for the necessary connecting portion between Girgaum Back road and the Board's new street Scheme III, to complete the new line in a northerly direction. This new proposal which is common to both the alternative Schemes A and B is, we consider, a most desirable one and we think it should, by no means be omitted from the scheme, although the small portion marked C is comparatively speaking expensive.

A consideration of the two alternatives A and B will at once show that the former is preferable both for the convenience of the traffic and from a financial point of view. It entails the taking up of a larger area than would Scheme B but the estimated net cost amounts to Rs. 1,29,550 as against Rs. 2,21,111, which is the estimated net cost of the alternative Scheme B. As the Engineer has adopted the same rates for frontage land in both cases, the relative difference in cost of the two alternatives will remain much the same whatever the rates obtainable for frontage land may eventually be.

We consider therefore that the combination A and should be the scheme to be carried out.

As regards the alignment of Aiwhere it leaves the Queen's Road, we may mention that the existence of the latrines belonging to the Mill have made it necessary to deflect the Road slightly towards the West in order to obtain the full width from the corner of the latrines enclosure. But the straight line shown in pencil is obviously the proper alignment through this vacant compound, and it would no doubt be possible to arrange with the Millowners to emplace their latrines on another site close by in exchange for the site they now occupy; and the Engineer has accordingly included the latrines in the area to be acquired. We think that the straight alignment should be adopted, as we do not anticipate that there will be much difficulty in arranging this little matter.

The total cost of Schemes A and C arrived at is Rs. 12,15,742, of which Rs. 10, 22,800, excluding contingencies, is for acquisition of properties.

The net cost to the Board is Rs. 1,94,072. We do not consider this excessive considering the enormous convenience which this new road will be to the public, the absolute necessity for approaches to the new bridge and the enhancement of value to the Board's properties in Scheme IV, and the adjoining portion of Scheme III which is likely to result from it.

We accordingly beg to recommend that scheme, as shown by the letters A, and C, on the accompanying plan No. 3011-A should be made, and that necessary action should at once be taken.

Resolution—The Report is adopted. The Board are of opinion that for the purpose of increasing the existing means of communication and facilities for traffic it is expedient that a Street Scheme, as indicated by the letters A and C on Engineer's plan No. 3011-A, should be made to afford access from Queen's Road to the Eastern approach of the proposed overbridge in connection with the Board's Scheme III. The plan and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 12,15,742 for the Scheme as recommended in the Report of the Improvements Committee, No. I, dated 14th March are approved, and the necessary notification should be issued under sections 27 and 32 of the Act.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It is a little hard on Macdonald that his name should be universally associated with that rather insincere and mawkish set of verses beginning—

Where did you come from, baby, dear?

Hardly any poetic reputation could survive that inane popularity; even Longfellow never really got over Excelsior. But Macdonald was not a great poet, though few recent writers have touched the chord of mysticism with more success. As a novelist also one can hardly rank him higher than second-rate though it would be extremely unfair to slight his tales as mere pot-boilers like those of the late Grant Allen. The mainspring of the interest, as a critic said of one of the first of them, lies in the development of the inner life and spiritual history of all the characters. It is no pot-boiler of which that can be said. In all his stories there are passages of singular beauty and revelations of thought on man, on Nature and on human life that entirely account for and justify a popularity which even the tendency to introduce unnecessary metaphysics and to subordinate the development of the story to religious conversations could not destroy. Malcolm, and its sequel, David Elginbrod, which first showed Macdonald his true field: The "Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood," which was the most successful of all from the publisher's point of view: Sir Gibbie, Alec Forbes of Howglon, with its inimitable pictures of boyish life in the Aberdeenshire villages; "Robert Falconer," with its grim sketches of the severest Calvinism in its bearing on life and death and the deep heart of man, certainly entitle Macdonald to a place beside Anthony Trollope and Charles Reade and Mrs. Oliphant and the other Victorian novelists of the second rank, though no one will contend that they should place him higher. Yet one must add that he was the best interpreter of Scottish life and character who appeared between Miss Ferrier and Mr. Barrie. His books are rather the unstudied productions of a beautiful and well-stored mind than works of literary art. To our own caste his most original and best work was that which he produced when he wrote for children, especially during the three years in which he edited the short-lived "Good Words for the young." It is not easy to find a parallel to the Princess and the Goblins. At the Back of the North Wind and The Light Princess with their delicacy of touch and vivacity of fancy informing a deep moral purpose. Moral purpose, in fact was the secret of both the strength and the wekeness of George Macdonald; but he seldom managed to surround the powder with jam so well as in these charming fairy-tales.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 12TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Looks like clearing up. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop estimate 7 annas at present.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Benawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants shedding bolls. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Unusually hot. Cotton plants flowering and showing bolls in advanced fields. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flouri-hing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Brigh, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. No further rain expected. Cotton plants seriously damaged by drought.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Drought still continues. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Hubli.—Looks like rain. Unusually hot. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH OCT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid in many places. It is in slight to moderate defect of normal in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast and above it elsewhere.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly at several of the reporting stations and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Sholapur, Poona, Surat and Jhansi and 5° to 6° in defect at Negapatam and Mormugao; minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Sholapur, Neemuch, Jaipur and Agra and 5° to 9° in defect at Allahabad, Hoshangabad and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Deesa and the lowest 61° at Allahabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay and at Surat, Jalpur Karachi and Agra.

Rain.—Seventeen stations report rain to-day, the chief falls being 4·48" at Negapatam, 1·85" at Trichinopoly 1·56" at Colombo, and 1·38" at Mangalore.

Weather.—A small area of abnormally low pressure lies in Ceylon and to the west of Colombo and south of Cochin, where weather is equally and slightly unsettled. Rain in local showers is to be expected in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

"A PERFECT HORROR OF MEN."

ONE of the applicants for the vacant post of servant at the Penrith workhouse the other day wrote that she was a spinster forty-six years of age, and she had a perfect horror of men. Therefore there would be no fear of any followers. She added, among other things that she would not care to come if they had a single man as master at Penrith. She was considered fairly good-looking, and in her last situation she was pestered to death by the officers. Her height was 5ft. 8in., and weight 11 1-2 stones, with fair complexion. She could either char, cook, laundry, or anything else required. The only favour she asked was that she be allowed a half-day per week for cycling. There need be no expense as to clothes as she did not believe in the silly uniform. Print dresses and coarse aprons would do. She believed in saving the ratepayers' money, and out of £20 per year she could afford to buy her own clothes. She objected to having her meals with the male officers. She thought it best to state the case fully to save misunderstanding in the future. The Guardians appear to have been amused but not convinced. At all events the applicant did not get the post.

MARITAL AMENITIES.

A PECULIAR phase of the ethics of married life is illustrated by a case in a police-court. A man desired to knock his wife down, but through a mistake in identity knocked down some other woman whom he was under no obligation to cherish. When he discovered his mistake he took the droll course of sending his wife round to the victim of the error to make his excuses and to explain that the knocking down was meant for herself. But the other woman had no sense of humour equal to the occasion, and so she haled the man who made the mistake into the police-court and charged him with assault. The magistrate made the obvious remark that a man had no more right to knock his wife about than another woman; but as the charge was not pressed, he discharged the offender on payment of costs. It seems funny for a man to say, "I beg your pardon for knocking you down, but I quite thought you were my wife"; but we are afraid it is not anything very extraordinary under some of the conditions of matrimonial existence.

SOME AGRICULTURAL "HOWLERS."

IN connexion with the recent show of the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society, a competition was organised among school-children for essays on farm animals. The following are a few gems recently published:

If we had no horses we should have to go back to the old ancient times.

Draught horses cost £3, but horses' dress is very expensive.

The cry of the horse is like a shivery sound.

We often see a cow going along our street, and this is because when a cow gets old the farmer thinks it would better be killed.

The cow's tail is for knocking flys off its back.

When a goat gets big it is called a deer.

The pig is called the poor man's friend. It is not a very pretty animal or a good-tempered animal, but many of us are neither pretty nor good-tempered.

WHEAT AND TWENTY HOURS' SUNSHINE PER DAY.

THOUGH there has been a fine wheat harvest in England, prices for the excellent grain of the year are dropping fast. This, the "County Gentleman" points out, is because of the phenomenal crop the best ever known, being gathered this year in the Far West and North-West of Canada. The two far-northern provinces, now newly named Alberta and Saskatchewan, are found to be just as wonderful places for growing wheat as Manitoba, or, if anything rather better. The land is the black soil which produces crop after crop without manure and the misgivings of former days that the sub-Arctic climate would prevent the crop from ripening, are seldom found correct. In the summer the sun shines from two a.m. till ten p.m., and vegetation grows at a most astonishing rate of speed.

MALES AND FEMALES IN JAPAN.

IN Japan the males outnumber the females by over half a million. The proportion of male births over female births is about the same as in Western countries, but owing to the healthier conditions of Japanese female life, it is thought male children are reared in a proportion only slightly below the relative proportion of births. The actual births in nearly all civilised countries show a greater proportion of males than females, the disproportion of females over males in later life being due to the heavier infant mortality among the males.

"CHASSEUR."

IT was asked in the columns of a home contemporary the other day why this functionary in a French hotel is so named and specially clothed, and how it was that the word came in. A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" thus makes answer: The institution is German. Every great German family had and every great Russian family still has its chasseur, who wears green and, when on duties not connected with the supply of game, a cocked hat and feathers. In Russia the town variety of the article has gradually become the "carriage footman." Every private sledge on the Nevski has the chasseur, in uniform and cocked hat and feathers, by the side of the coachman, who wears the Russian national costume. The German hotels followed the German families, and France first adopted the custom when French hotels fell into German hands.

LINCOLN AND THE OFFICE-SEEKER.

A CHARACTERISTIC story of Abraham Lincoln has been recalled by the New York papers apropos of a recent appointment to an American Consulate at the other side of the world. The War President, it is related, was once importuned so persistently for a post of this nature that he decided to get rid of the applicant as effectively as possible. Accordingly he instructed his secretary to go to the globe in the Cabinet Chamber and find out the Consular post situated at the greatest distance from Washington. This discovered, he promptly appointed the office-seeker to it, "with a sigh which indicated that, like Alexander of old, he regretted the limited areas of this small world."

WHY MR. ROOSEVELT WANTED PEACE.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the "Petite Republique," states Reuter, has had an interview with a high official of the United States, who is at present in Paris. This personage explained why the United States had desired peace between Russia and Japan. It would appear from the report of these statements that President Roosevelt wanted peace not for sentimental reasons but in order to ward off the Yellow Peril which threatens the United States. Russia agreeing to give up Manchuria and Korea to Japanese activity, the United States was delivered from its Asiatic night-mare. That was why Mr. Roosevelt desired peace and why he did everything to obtain it.

A DIET OF DAHLIAS.

FEW guess that the dahlia, just now figuring so gloriously at all the horticultural exhibitions, has had a drably unromantic origin. This favourite early autumn flower was first introduced from Mexico by the Swedish botanist Dr. Dahl, after whom it is named, as a substitute for the potato! Felicitously enough, the revolution against the tyrannical rule of the Murphies was plotted in the revolutionary year 1789. But British gardeners soon perceived that the acrid flavour of the tubers which are still eaten in the South of France, would never be appreciated by our insular palate. They wisely devoted all their attention to the development of the flower with the result that we now possess the double dahlia.

MISS ROOSEVELT IN KOREA.

Miss Alice Roosevelt on her arrival at Seoul was conveyed from the railway station to the United States Legation in royal yellow palanquin. The roads had been freshly paved. The shops were draped with hand painted American flags and a Korean band played the "Star-spangled Banner." Korean policemen and gendarmes guarded the roads, and grotesquely attired club retainers bore long lanterns. The Court Chamberlain, on behalf of the Emperor met the visitors half-way between the station and the American Legation, and inquired after Miss Roosevelt's health.

THE RAGE FOR LILIES.

THERE has been quite a wonderful boom in lily of the valley blooms in London. The West End florists have paid as much as a guinea a dozen bunches for "specials" as the finest sprays of bloom are called. These flowers are grown by forcers from retarded crowns and although early in the season lilies of the valley command good prices, it is seldom that they secure a guinea a dozen in such quantities as they have done during the past few days. The popularity of the business may be gauged from the fact that several large florists force from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 crowns each year.

HANDS CRACKED AND PEELED

Suffered for One Year—Water Caused Agony, Heat Intense Pain—Grew Worse Under Doctors—Could Not Do Any Housework.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"About a year ago my hands began to crack and peel. I tried many remedies, but they grew worse all the time. At last they became so sore that it was impossible for me to do my housework. If I put my hands in water, I was in agony for hours; and if I tried to cook over the stove, the heat caused intense pain. I consulted a doctor, but his prescriptions were utterly useless. I gave him up and tried another, but without the least satisfaction. About six weeks ago I got my first relief when I purchased Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After using them for a week, I found to my great delight that my hands were beginning to feel much better, the deep cracks began to heal up and stop running, and to-day my hands are entirely well, the one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment being all that I used to make a complete cure. (signed) Mrs. Minnie Drew, 18 Dana St., Roxbury, Mass."

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, or bandage the feet lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough, and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with brittle, shapeless nails and painful finger ends, and for itching, burning, and scaling eczemas, rashes, inflammations, and chafings, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in one night.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Itching, Scaly Humours."

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

TRADE MARK

RHEUMATISM!

ATMOSPHERIC changes often develop these pains, which arise from blood impurities, such as Lumbago, Sciatica, or pains in the hips. Electricity has proved a potent remedy, and in some form is used in leading medical institutions. The advantage of the Dr. SANDEN'S SYSTEM is its comforting and staying power. No shocks which jar the nerves, but a current as genial as sun warmth evenly diffused through the nervous region of the disease. My Electric Battery is in the form of a Belt which is worn a few hours at a time. The new method cures where the experiments of Specialists and the torture of other treatments fail. Medicines will not cure you. Let your system drink in that vitalising current, which drives out blood impurities and nerve irritants, and completely rids it of rheumatic pain. Call and see my famous appliance, or send for my new book. FREE.

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THE HORSE TIMER,

IN NICKEL CASE, Rs. 25.

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IN STERLING SILVER CASE, WITH ORDINARY DIAL ON OTHER SIDE OF CASE, Rs. 45.

THE DOUBLE CHRONOGRAPH,

IN STERLING SILVER CASE, WITH ORDINARY DIAL ON OTHER SIDE OF CASE, Rs. 6.

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IN NICKEL CASE, Rs. 70.
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THE SIMPLEST AND MOST RELIABLE CHRONOGRAPHS YET PRODUCED.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, 11, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

THE combination of ripe and manful acting, and a part peculiarly pregnant with opportunity for its exercise, has brought the name of Frank Cooper more forward in the playgoing mind than it has ever been before This is said in full view of the remembrance of his splendid work in Irving's great days at the Lyceum. The noble character of Magnus of "The Prodigal Son" fits the actor like the proverbial glove, and the proverbial glove in this case is a remarkably well-cut one, fitted to a model of a hand. Morally and dramatically, Magnus is a most powerful and impressive figure in Mr. Hall Caine's story, and if the author had had it in his mind when he wrote the novel to make a play of it, for Drury Lane, and to offer the name-part to Mr. George Alexander, one might excusably suspect him of having adopted the precautionary scheme of offering two distinct kinds of heroes for two distinct kinds of audience—Oscar Stephenson for Mr. Alexander's St James's patrons, and Magnus Stephenson for the patrons of Drury Lane.

For Oscar is neither more nor less than an "interesting villain"—a man who commits wrong after wrong in a romantic and gentlemanly fashion, and so excites the warm sympathy of the stalls and the best rows of the dress circle. Not that the stalls and the best rows of the dress-circle would sympathise with him off the stage. But on the stage, after the committal of each wrong, he plays the game of repentance in such a pretty and well-bred manner, that they are inclined to weep when he looks like getting his deserts. It may, perhaps, take all the charm of Mr. George Alexander's style and personality to win them over in this way, but won over they are to a certainty, in spite of the Prodigal son's long list of social cruelties. Magnus has "all the fat," as the phrase goes, of the heroic sentiment of the play, and his success is with what may be termed the 'house.' It is a magnificent part magnificently played, and its prominence in the Drury Lane production is a tribute not only to the dramatic powers of Mr. Hall Cain and Mr. Frank Cooper, but to the unselfishness of Mr George Alexander. This could not have happend twenty years ago—nay, in a company with Barry Sullivan as the "star!"

Mr. Frank Cooper's early attempts to become a member of the dramatic profession were met by the usual parental opposition. Yet in his case the tale was a little different to most because his father and mother were well-known players and had distinguished themselves in important parts with Mme. Vestris, Charles Mathews, and Macready. It may be imagined how theatrical of birth was Mr. Cooper's mother when is said that she was a daughter of Henry Kemble and a grand-niece of the famous Mrs. Siddons. Yet the stage was not what she and her husband intended, Mr Frank Cooper for—and that, of course, is how Mr. Frank Cooper came to be an actor! But there was no bad blood over the matter. After doing his best for two solid years to fall in love with architecture, the son left the firm to which he was articled and was held by his own father in the matter of making his "debut" as the Clerk of the Works in Tom Taylor's "New Men and Old Acres." In his father's company he played all manners of parts—a variety, sometimes, of six in a single week—and for the purpose of acquainting himself with the art of deportment he learned dancing of the celebrated Espinoza, and figured in many of his ballets.

It was a strange introduction that Mr. Frank Cooper, as a young man, had to the late Charles Rice playwright actor scene-painter and general utility man. Arriving one day in search of an engagement at the theatre at which Charles Rice was playing Rip van Winkle, Mr. Cooper was informed by the stage door keeper that he would find, Mr. Rice somewhere about on the stage. The young actor, seeing no one on the stage who looked in the least bit like what he expected Rice to be grew impatient of waiting when he had been in the wings for nearly half an hour, and called out at last to an elderly man with a grey beard, who was sitting on the stage patching up the vellum of a broken drum Hi, there! Is Rice anywhere about? The old stage hand as he had thought him to be, rose from his task and went quietly up to Mr Cooper with the astounding revelation, I am Rice! There was nothing (says Mr Cooper) Rice could not do in connection with the theatre from writing plays and acting in them to painting the scenes and playing in the orchestra.

Some of Mr. Frank Cooper's memories of Charles Mathews are very amusing. He only played with the celebrated actor once, but (for his nerves) once was quite sufficient. Mathews was playing at Brighton, on his very last tour, and his absence from the stage proper during rehearsals was most alarming to the members of his company, especially new members, who were unacquainted with his funny little ways. He sat in the prompt wings, with an enormous cigar in his mouth; and when the cue came for his entrance, he pointed with his stick, in an off-hand sort of way, to a certain spot on the stage, and said. All right. Don't bother about me. I shall be over there. And on one occasion, when an anxious young recruit asked him Where would you like me to be, sir, when you come on? he answered, coolly, Never you mind about me. I shall be able to find you when I want you!

One of the most successful of the many successful songs in The Blue Moon, Mr. Robert Courtneidge's merry production at the Lyric Theatre, is Mr. Paul Rubens's "Billie," specially written by the popular composer and lyrist for Miss Billie Burke. The song does justice to the singer, and the singer to the song. She renders this, as well as all the other ditties allotted to her, in pretty vocal style and with a graceful stage manner, and so marked is the ease of her whole performance that it will surprise many who have seen her at the Lyric to learn that she is not yet nineteen. In her coquettish moments on the stage Miss Billie Burk reminds one very strongly of Miss Florence St. John; and this is a characteristic worth the having for a young lady whose ambitions are in the direction of musical plays.

Considering her place in The Blue Moon, and the manner in which she does it credit, Miss Billie Burke's career in musical comedy is a surprisingly brief one. She was started into the favour of the London playgoing public by her song, My Little Canoe which will be remembered as one of the daintiest and liveliest features of The School Girl at the Prince of Wales's so that she has been on the stage for just a little over two years. Miss Burke was born in Washington, and as an American girl has had a full share of amorous male attention which it is customary to shower at the feet of her kind—particularly when the kind is on the stage. Boys have left their colleges to become extra chorus man in the companies she has played in on tour, and fluffy-tipped young peers have adopted equally alarming means of being frequently near her. Her photograph, stained with blood, found on the body of a young officer completely unknown to her and sent to her from Thibet by a brother officer also completely unknown to her is not among the most cherished of her treasures; but what annoyed her most than this was being fined ten pounds at Brighton for allowing her motor-car to exceed the legal speed limit while she was learning how to drive it and more particularly how to stop it!

What the Butler Saw is leaving Wyndham's for the Savoy, to make room for Mr. Frank Curzon's production of Mr. R. C. Carton's new and as yet unchristened comedy. The fresh contracts and responsibilities involved in this crossing-over of enterprises is additional proof (if such were wanted) that Mr. Frank Curzon, who might now almost be called the Governor-General of Stageland, has no thoughts of resignation. The caste for the play at Wyndham's—which, by the way, is likely to have just a dash of the farcical in it—is one which promises a feast of first-rate acting. Mr. Henry Kemble is in it, and he is always good, not only in parts of humour but in parts of pathos. Who that saw Captain Swift at the Haymarket can ever forget his extraordinarily touching performance as the old blind husband of the woman (exquisitely played by Lady Monckton) to whom Captain Swift stood in relation as an indiscretion" of her early life? Mr. Curzon will present as well the cool Mr. Frederick Kerr and the peppery Mr. George Giddens, while the ladies of the cast include Miss Compton and Miss Annie Hughes.

Mr. W. L. Abingdon, who plays the villain Monks in Oliver Twist, at His Majesty's and who for so many years was the stock villain of Adelphi melodrama, was, as a youth so carefully trained in the way he should go that Fate must have been in a particularly strange mood and performing some of her oddest tricks when she sent him out into the world to make a special study of its wickedness and to impersonate its various wrong-doers. The son of a private gentleman of Towcester, W. L. Abingdon was educated with three other Towcester boys by a clergyman who took in a few pupils, and of the whole four who were mild and meek and immaculate, young Abingdon was the mildest, the meekest, and the most exemplary.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J Salvesen, sailed yesterday for Bangkonk, with a general cargo

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1713 tons, Captain R Mohe, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, via Marmugoa with a general cargo, 18 cabin and 375 deck passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 911 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in harbour Yesterday from Karachi 9th October via Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo, and Miss Hill has cabin and 558 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi, Oct 9
	Clydesdale s	Lundberg	Beira, Sept 29

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Nerbudda s	Manley	Zanzibar, &c
	Upada s	Sheldrick	Hull, &c
	Kola s	Cutbush	Persian, Gulf
	Hohenfels s	Eielbo	Calcutta
	Crusador s	Brown	Colombo
	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok, &c

The steamer Kaiser, Capt Mohe, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Zanzibar, &c

The steamer Nurani entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's s s Malta arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 10th inst.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay this morning via Mombassa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—450 cwts grain and 600 cwts linseed sweepings H Kanji 100 cwts oil cake Hill S in and Grennan 200.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—17 cwts wax D Vallybhoy and Co; 506 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey 4 pots rosa oil M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abana s—300 cwts gum G Sojpal

FOR HAVRE.

Abana s—1002 cwts mustardseed A Blascheck and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Djibouti s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts linseed W Bechers 1000 cwt horns J M Rahimtoola

FOR ALICANTE.

Stanley Hall s—2168 cwts wheat Ralli Bros

FOR CADIZ.

Stanley Hall s—832 cwts wheat Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Djibouti s—50 tons old iron E B Parekh

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

D Balduino s—750 cwts gingell Myseed M C Michalidi and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—20 cwts dry fish A Chagla and Co; 83 bales piecegoods and 400 bales twist Tallati and Co; 300 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist M M Essabhoy

Zambest s—1000 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

Bengal s—43 cwts Ooplate Mr J Joomabhoy and Co; 52 cwts kismis M M Essabhoy

FOR SHANGHAI

Bengal s—800 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist Talati and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERBERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 13 1905.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a m and 5 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2 There will be communicating drill for all non-commissioned officers at Head-Quarters on Monday next, the 16th instant, at 6 p m Para 60 to 75 Infy Drill 1905 will be practiced.

3 There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College, Byculla, on Tuesday next, the 17th instant, at 8-15 p m.

Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles Side Arms.

4 There will be Company Drill for "A", "C" and "E" Companies at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 8 p m on Wednesday next, the 18th instant, Dress Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms,

5 There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters, at 6 p m on Thursday, the 19th instant

6 Members of "E" Company (Cyclists) will parade at the Bandstand at 8-15 p m on Saturday next, the 14th instant, for a moonlight ride to Scandal Point, to which members may bring lady friends,

Dress—Uniform, with forage Caps, No Rifles or Side Arms to be carried. Refreshments will be supplied at Scandal Point for which a small charge will be made.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—October 13.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes,

613-01—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard

For examination for witness Viva Voce.

527-04—Bicknell M and R—Tricumdas Purshotam and others vs Makanji Depa—Raghavaya A and B.

620-03—Payne and Co—Meister Lucias and Brunming Limited vs Manilal Premchand Dikshit D and S

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes.

333-05—Dikshit D and S—Lalji Ramji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia—Part heard.

404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S—Part heard

46-04—Madhavji and K—Lalman Alias Laloo Ramprasad and others vs Devsey Dewji and others—Ardeser H D and Co

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Morarji Mohunji Sorabji and J.

75-04—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohunji vs Messrs Kapadia Brothers—Mul a and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

588-05—Mulji and D and Payne and Co—Valley Mahomed Haji Bawa and others vs Haji Gunny Haji Karim and another—Matubhoy J and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes.

679-05—Hiralal D—Mulji Asharam Oza vs Ratilal Chagonlal—Edgelow G and W

1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis—In person.

290-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.

576-04—Little and Co Runchordas Vithuldas and another vs Kosserbai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

425-04—Captain and dV—Sarabai widow vs Rabiabai widow an others —Thakurdas and Co

249-02—Pestonji R and K—Ebaji Oomersey and others vs Walj Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co

552-03—Captain and V—Thucker Vasanji Herji vs Thucker Damodhar Madhavji and others—Payne and Co

720-03—Magaalal J and G—Rambhan Bhikaji vs Balwantrao Bapu Sakharam and others—Ardeser H D and Co

7 319-03—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassun vs Nowroji Nusservanji and others—M J and G

367-05—Pes'onji B and K—Cowas i Brother vs Jagganath Assomul's—Bhaishanker K and G

464-05—J and P Dustur—Philips Co Limited vs D W Holden and others—Mirza and Co

710-02—Bicknell M and R—Bhimraj Lakhminarayen and another vs Ruttonji Sorabji Nusservanji Talati and another—Edgelow G and W

29-01—Wadia G and Co—Percy Ferdinand Fischer vs Meghjee Valabhdas and another—Kanga and P

318-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Oosman Chotani vs Hormusji Manecksji Mody

324-04—Payne and Co—Purshotam Harichandra vs Narayen Harichandra—Mulji and D

323-04—Tyabji D and Co—Mossabhai Mahomed Sajun vs Yacoobhai Mahomed Sajun—Nanu H and Co and Tyabji D and Co

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	17
D Kheswadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamaltpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	1	1	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	56
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total.....	4	4	82
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,059	226,159	
Same date last year.....	11	11	84

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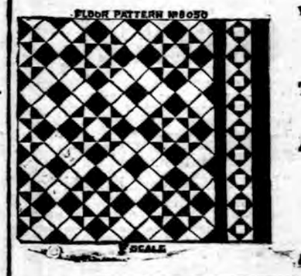

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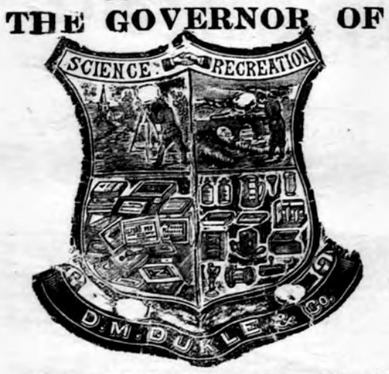

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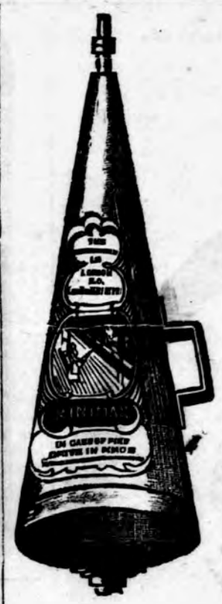

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